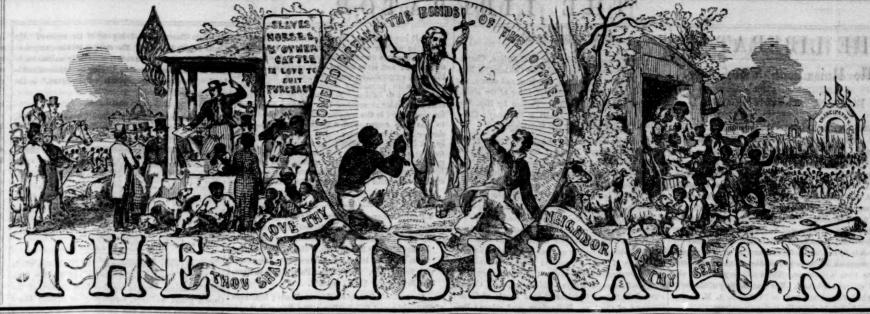
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conceded, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auand to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORISO, EDNORD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and FINELL PHILLIPS.

Fin the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of ery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

f preserving the African slave trade ; the second was

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, lelivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed!... To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

HE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1178.

## THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY. CONNEAUTVILLE, Pa., 20th Aug., 1853.

is none of your readers can accuse me of too much sacy of your columns since I left the West, last mber, perhaps I may be indulged again a little, that I have returned hither for another autumn's apaign. There is not much of adventure or of exsee to communicate, yet; but the quickness with hich the passage is made from Boston a thousand miles West, is worthy of mention. It seems to almost realize stales of the fairies and genii of ancient times; and or written, that is not yet to become matter of exience, and whether, instead of doubting a single reded miracle of Jesus, it were not safer to admit at their probability, and to expect to witness their again; and even 'greater works' than he ever

We are geiting speed; now, what we want with it is dy. That is to come. No accident happens which t be avoided. The swiftest trains are quite as sere as the slow. The disasters, indeed, are two to one the slower trains. The reason is, more caution is But that same care must be exercised, and can on all the roads, and on every train.

Steam navigation on the Atlantic is as safe, almost, longing on a sofa at home. But on the Hudson, a le brook in comparison, or on Lake Erie or Michimere puddles, where, in daylight, you are never of sight of land, no man should ever venture, until his settled his estate, and taken final leave of his ends. And the difference is wholly on account of the ester foresight and prudence exercised in the one case

Many of the Western Transportation Companies are most unscrupulous, unprincipled wretches, who e went unwhipt of justice; and the frauds and eity practised upon foreign travellers, particularly, perfectly horrible. The hotel keepers are, many of en, even vilor than the transportation agents. I savery pretty little German girl, the other day, in hands of a loathsome, diseased-looking hotel run-, who was endeavoring to entice her to leave her gage at the depot, and go with him. I watched. us, like a vampyre, he clung to her for a quarter m hour, until, satisfied as to the case, I went to the anger's assistance. She had been most villasly lied to about her passage, and finally found herfleft, and alone, to be the prey of other destroyers. There is in New York State a cold and sterile district, was named Ohio by its rapacious owner, at the when thousands of European emigrants were seek-Thio as their future home. Then he had agents in York city, who sent a great many emigrants into of them, I was told, remained. But then, the exise, and the mortification felt at being thus iman evil too insufferable to be bo

peak of this only as a specimen of what I see, ne train on the way, we had a poor old Irish woof seventy years, with five of her grand-children. two youngest of these could not have been more twelve and fourteen, and yet the conductor made pay full fare for them all. She spoke to me about et in tones of complaint, but sadly patient, as a n of her stern fate; for she feared she could not get er on at such high rates. She said it was ' pretty for the like o' her, a old 'coman of sirenty blissfor an more, to leave her 'ome and country, and among strangers.' I thought so too, for I also a mother of seventy ; and I made the conductor ak so, and he gave her back the money of which she been unjustly deprived. I filled her lap with nice fruit, at sight of which she crossed her forehead breast, then blessed me in the name of the Holy rgia. Leaving that train a few minutes after, I saw

But I began with the intention of giving you a little ount of my first Western meeting of this campaign. ere is now, however, only time to say, that the showrevented our assembling in the grove as was extel, and we went to a Universalist meeting-house in neighborhood. And a great many of all ages, thers with babies among the rest, were caught in the ter on the way, and came into the house, wet as ngh they had been dipped up out of a river. Dicktoped, and dresses dripped in running streams; collapsed, retrenched skirts, [to Bloomer height more,] as the wearers scampered through the mire, ayed the saddest conditions of white stockings; es, wet as drowning kittens, cried, or cackled with th slee, as the fit happened to take them, and, altoer, it was a scene such as I never saw before.

As fast as the people came in, they shook and wrung clothes, and disposed themselves into the slips ; a wrung their coats and shirt-sleeves, and the woa their capes and shawls, (some of them of nice fality,) as if they were disheloths, till at length, about o'clock, we commenced our exercises. And, high you can hardly believe it, we had one of the st serious and deeply interesting meetings I ever saw; all at the close of it, we only adjourned for two hours, et again at early candle lighting. In the evening, base was again filled, and the clocks had struck some time before we closed.

his meeting was at Linesville, in the north-western ther of Pennsylvania. You can hardly conceive of fotion of some of the people there. One man, tame is on your list of subscribers,) is devoting and a good horse and carriage to my use, and ervice of the cause for this week, to begin with; he rode round the region to make my appointments rangements, before I arrived. Then he cam fly thirty miles to meet me on my arrival at the but point on the railroad, and brought me to his pen home. And then, no man in the land gives oney, in proportion to his means, to aid the enthan does he. And all the time, he is as plain in, and unostentations every way, as any farmer an fand. His wife and family are with him, heart had, And such are called Infidels!! With About Man, 'May their tribe increase.'

Wn Lloyd Garrison.

Yours, as ever. PARKER PILLSBURY.

## CONVENTION AT CUMMINGTON.

MR. GARRISON :

We esteem it a privilege to report to you the doings of the Anti-Slavery Convention for Western Massachusetts, swered by Wendell Phillips. which assembled in Cummington, Wednesday, August 17. To us, it was a Convention of rare interest, a season that will long be remembered by the friends of the or more pieces, of an anti-slavery character, selected state of the weather should have prevented many from with simplicity and with decided effect. The choir conslave. We have only to regret that the unfavorable attending. Very respectfully yours,

NELSON BROWN.

The Convention was organized by the choice of Presi-The President, John S. Stafford, in a few appro-

priate remarks, stated the design of the Convention, and introduced to the assembly SAMUEL MAY, Jr., whose speech, clearly and forcibly illustrating the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society, based on the immutable foundation, 'Trust in God,' may safely challenge the severest criticism. Rev. A. T. Foss followed, and occupied the platform during the remainder of the afternoon, and, in compliance with the earnest wish of the assembly, most of the evening. The exercises of the evening received additional in-

terest by the appearance and introduction to the assembly of Rev. Thomas H. Jones, a fugitive, and now a resident of the British Provinces, who, being on a visit to Massachusetts, had travelled many miles to attend the Convention. The question was asked if, under any circumstances, those composing the assembly would allow the return of the fugitive? and was answered emphatically, NO !

The gathering on Thursday was greater than on the eeding day, although the weather continued very LETTER FROM REV. THOMAS H. JONES.

The President being absent, Rev. E. A. STOCKMAN DEAR MR. GARRISON: acted as Chairman during the day and evening.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., for the Business Committee, reported resolutions for consideration and adoption by in any place and among any people, I think it not imthe Convention, which were ably sustained by Rev. A. proper to inform you of my very pleasant and profita-T. Foss, Samuel May, Jr., and Wendell Phillips, Esq., ble visit to Cummington. Following your kind advice, of whom, neither the place, nor the congregation, nor I reached C. about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, weary any thing but the cause he advocated, was worthy. with my long walk, but was much cheered to find Bro.

ention, without dissent :-

this land have failed to recognize Jesus in the person of Thank God, the best orator on this continent is the the down-trodden slave of our country, and have given slave's advocate, the great weight of their influence to rivet stronger When I entered the house, Bro. Stockman came to his chains, and to obscure and darken the vision of meet me, and grasped my hand with manifest and earhis soul; and whereas, they have, at the demand of nest joy. Bro. S. is a well-tried and faithful friend of the Slave Power, denied the authority of God, and set the slave. Bros. May and Foss greeted me with warm up the infamous Fugitive Slave Law as the supreme friendship; and, O! how my poor heart swelled in my law of the land; therefore,

are unmistakably and hopelessly infidel to the law of result in great good. the description of his, under pretence that it God, and to all the principles of Christian faith; and On the Sabbath following, Bro. Stockman kindly inthe veritable Ohio they were seeking. Scarcely that it is the duty of all Christian persons to come out troduced me to his people, and gave me the use of his from these infidel bodies, and be no longer partakers of pulpit. I spoke twice to a very large audience, who their sins, that they receive not of their plagues.

the pulpits of this country, the God who authorizes and a contribution of \$10. sanctions the enslavement of men, women and children, and their treatment as chattels and as property, is not longed and enthusiastic cheering, which, backed up the God of Jesus Christ, is not the God who hears the with the \$10 before mentioned, together with great cries of the oppressed, and who sent his Son to preach personal kindness, and scores of invitations to tarry deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prisn-doors to them who are bound.

ination in his sight, their many prayers he will not and must hasten back again to British soil for safety. hear, and their Sabbaths and solemn meetings his soul

are in fellowship with the slaveholder, which apologize for his crimes, and countenance him in them, and which them, I have ever been treated as a man and 'brother reserve all their censures and hostility for those who are advocating a practical obedience to the command, 'All things whatsoever ve would that men should do to you, do ve even so to them.'

Resolved, That our reliance for the furtherance and final triumph of the anti-slavery cause is now, as it ever has been, in the faithful preaching of the truth, and in the uncompromising exposure of the short-comings and sins of the false churches, faithless ministers, and selfish and corrupt leaders of the people, in Church and in State, with which our land is now filled and cursed.

Resolved, That the political action of men who take the oath to support the U. S. Constitution, with all its of the 18th, and reached this place via Bellows Falls, fatal compromises with slavery, can be of little worth Rutland, White Hall, and Fort Edward. I enjoyed to the cause of liberty, while it cannot fail to lower the Brattleboro' greatly. Lucy Stone's lecture on slavery standard of principle in their own minds, and prepare them for further compromises of right and justice, whenever the necessity shall seem to them to arise.

the hopes of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its did not notice it. I went to the office and got two copies, to auxiliaries, are eminently Christian.

to the above report of our Cummington meeting. It party, and let the world know fairly and fully what is was truly an interesting occasion. It is rare to meet doing in the places where they are printed, as it does with closer attention, and more general interest, than in England ? were manifested in its discussions. Notwithstanding I had to stay at the station in Brattleboro' over an the extremely unfavorable weather-for the rain fell hour, waiting for the cars. Some twenty were waiting heavily during both days-a very good number was with me. Slavery came up for conversation. One man present, some coming from distances of eight to sixteen said- Many slaveholders are conscientious in holding miles, to attend. The meetings were held in the old slaves.' 'A conscientious slaveholder! Can a man do Baptist meeting-house, a building now occupied every to another what he is conscious that he is not willing Sunday by Rev. Mr. Stockman and a goodly congrega- the other should do to him, and be conscious of righ tion, associated to preach, and hear, and reduce to prac- and justice? 'I asked. 'Can a slaveholder be an hontice, the vital principles of the gospel of God, without est man? Is it possible for a man to take from another, taking counsel of man, fearing his wrath, or courting wife and children, and sell them as brutes, and be his favor. Mr. Stockman, for some time, has been in honest-and not know he is doing wrong?' The apolwarm sympathy with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery ogist for slaveholders thought he could, and talked the time, has acted as one of its lecturing Agents. The and the Apostles-about Christian love and charity. access of this Convention, and the growing interest in How appalling such language sounds! No profanity, the anti-slavery cause in that region, are greatly ow- no blasphemy, is so disgusting as that which would as ing to his labors ;-sustained also, as they have been, sociate the spirit of the pure and gentle Nazarene with who, for many years, and amidst the greatest opposi- Law, and Drs. Sharp, Dewey and Co. for sustaining tion, have stood fast by our sacred cause.

one-was again and again given, to any and all present, repealed. 'Do you believe in a God?' said I. 'Yes, to take any part they chose in the discussions, to offer I do,' said he, 'in the God of the Bible.' 'Well, I objections, to make inquiries, &c. &c. This invitation am an atheist to the slave-holding and slave-hunti

The singing at this Convention demands a particular notice. At every session, we were favored with one and performed with excellent judgment and taste,sisted of some twelve or fourteen young gentlemen and ladies, all of whom seemed imbibed with the true spirit of the beautiful hymns and stirring songs they sang, and who had evidently made themselves with much pains dent, Vice Presidents, Secretary, and a Business Comwell as a most pleasant addition, to the other services of the Convention. It is earnestly to be wished, that every one of our County Societies, at least, might have among its members such a choir. They would do not a little towards stirring and converting men's hearts which hitherto have felt no pity for the slave, no sympathy with his few and struggling friends.

I am making too large a draft on your columns, and therefore close with saying, that the hospitalities of our friends in Cummington were most ample; and that the warm thanks of the speakers, and of all present from neighboring towns, are due and heartily given to the Messrs. Stafford, the Messrs. Brown, Rev. Mr. Stockman, Dr. Bemis and their families, for those friendly attentions which made the visit so pleasant. An excellent spirit is awakened in Cummington. They earnestly desire to know the truth. May it make them free indeed!

Yours, truly, Leicester, August 22, 1853.

## CUMMINGTON, Aug. 22, 1853.

Well knowing that your heart is ever cheered to learn that the hunted slave finds friends and succor The following are the resolves adopted by the Con- Stockman's church lighted up, and a good audience within, chained to the spot by the resistless eloquence Whereas, the churches and other religious bodies in of WEXDELL PHILLIPS, who was addressing them.

bosom to feel myself a man among men! The Conver Resolved, That these churches and religious bodies tion was one of much interest, and rll agree that it will

listened with great attention to my story of suffering Resolved, That the God preached in the majority of and wrong, and manifested their sincerity by giving m

When I took the platform, I was greeted with prowith them as long as I could, will lead you, as it does me, to believe that Bro. S. has not preached the anti-Resolved, That until this people cease to do evil, and slavery gospel in vain in this place. I must soon bid learn to do well; until they seek justice and relieve the adieu to Bro. S. and his kind family, under whose roof oppressed; their gifts and offerings to God are an abon- I have spent many pleasant days as a brother and equal.

Though it is hard to turn my back upon my native land, yet my heart is cheered to know, as you also Resolved, That to be truly members of Christ's know, that there are many noble-hearted friends of our thurch, we must cease to be members of churches which cause in St. Johns, and in 'all the country round beloved.' till I went on board the steamer Eastern City Of my cruel treatment on board said steamer, the public are already informed.

I called on my old friend, Bro. D. Foster, who has been to me more than a brother, and found him and his family still the warm friends of the slave. Yours truly, THOMAS H. JONES.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

### UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, ? August 21, 1853.

DEAR GARRISON-I left Brattleboro' on the morning produced a fine healthy excitement there. It was so truthful, so pointed, so correct, the people that heard about it could not but take it to heart, and talk about it. I Resolved, That the spirit, the work, the sacrifices and was somewhat surprised that the Free Soil paper there send off, thinking, of course, it would speak of the lecture ; but I could not find an allusion to it in it. When DEAR MR. GARRISON: Permit me to add a few words will the American press rise above the narrow limits of

loudly about the feelings, words, and doings of Christ the untiring efforts and faithful testimony of a few, a slaveholder. Then he defended the Fugitive Slave

it. He insisted that, though opposed to justice and As usual, a free invitation—even more, an urgent mercy and God, it ought to be executed till it can be

Both of these places are associated with historical events only heaven's broad canopy for a shelter.

of great interest. Spring to drink Congress Water, for which many ac- these, my brethren, ye did it not to me. uire an extraordinary passion. I have met them in the parlor and at the table, and had with them the passing lectures in the east part of the county, and will return od and the passing word. Very many slaveholders to Massachusetts, leaving many hearts, we trust, beatand slave-hunters are here, some to enjoy the luxuries ing with truer and deeper sympathy for the slave, and of our summers, to reconcile the North to slavery and following her with gratitude for her labors, and prayers slaveholders, to destroy all conscientious opposition to for her future success them, and to hunt fugitive slaves. No people on earth are so destitute of manhood and womanhood as these laveholders and slave-hunters.

Woman's Rights! I have much discussion on this subject. What do you say? Does not justice give to en, i. e., to licensed prostitution. A true husband not be published. will have no anxiety whether he takes his wife's name, r she his; whether the children take her name or DEAR FRIEND JOHN M. FISK : his. How out of place will be all questions of rights All are dear to me who are striving for the right and

assed in Women's Rights Conventions. of my heart and the theology of my head-between the for the apostles to plead the cause of Christ. man and the divine. The God of my boyhood was No man can go to the South and rebuke the slaveholdcontrols my destiny. He is dethroned from my heart, jeopardy. though, to a greater or less degree, I am still under My heart is melted within me when I realize, in some ply because they are doing a more useful service to be held in perpetual bondage.

Eating, smoking, music, dancing, drinking Congress water; such are the employments at Saratoga Springs, ly against them. My soul exclaims, How long, how at this season, in those who go to church and those who long, O thou God of mercy and justice, wilt thou be stay away. The Sensuous reigns here as God over all. deaf to our supplications? Think you human life is seen here, in this hotel, or in Dear friend, we want a great and strong faith in the yonder church? No-these are but mere incidents of attributes of God to support us in these trying times, to real life. In the home man lives. As husband and stimulate to the warfare before us. The great Jefferson wife, as parent and child, men and women live. In said, in reference to slavery, 'I tremble for my counglory, when they are true. But as a statesman, a pol- tice will not sleep for ever.' ician, a priest, a pleasure-hunter, a sight-seer, a ve-not in his transient amusements.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

## WISS STONE IN VERMONT

lays, addressing the people upon the great question of sorrows, and the grievous burdens they bear. nerican slavery. She has given eight addresses in different villages, to nearly all of which we have listen- of that day and this! They were accused of making ed, with an increasing and absorbing interest. And it bad worse, because of their pleading for the aggrieved is but little to say, that a large majority of those who and oppressed ones. Their tasks were made more griev. have heard, have been most deeply interested, not a few ous to be borne, because they complained of their servihaving exclaimed, 'We could sit and listen to her all tude. So it is now; we are accused of being the cause all her lectures,'-and those, too, who perhaps never have all the hard names that ingenuity can invent efore listened to a radical anti-slavery lecture.

her talents and her devotion to the cause of the oppress- bloodshed, which hatred I fear will ultimately beget. ed. Religious and political organizations have received knowledging the claims of justice and the requirements convincing words of kindness, to convert the slave

whose government sustains slavery, and makes Fugi- not be. The sin of slavery is deeply imbedded in the tive Slave Laws to consign Thomas Sims to hopeless ser- heart of this nation, and a fearful retribution awaits vitude, with multitudes of his companions, who have so sinful a people, sooner or later. ought to obtain for themselves those rights which our Declaration of Independence declares inalienable.

deprived of all that makes life a blessing; and woman's tablishment of that heaven-born principle, that all men the eloquent lecturer, thanking her that sentiments and erty, and the pursuit of happiness,' I have a hearteelings which have so long thrilled their own hearts, have found so full and fearless an utterance.

As was to be expected, some ministers read notices of ceive as great a recompense of reward as though I had and opened their doors, but urged their people to at the common enemy, and be willing to suffer for righteend. One clergyman, we are informed, replied to ousness' sake.

embers of his society who wished their house closed I see, by my LIBERATOR, that Miss SALLIE HOLLEY

and Ratland, the track winds round among the Green compelled to speak from a stand near an open window, Mountains. Whitehall is at the South end, or head of to be heard not only by those who filled the crowded Lake Champlain. Fort Edward is on the Hudson. church, but by numbers who were eager to listen, with

Those who, through the blinding influence of preju-But, Saratoga Springs! What can be said of this place at this season? Some 500 guests are this day in the hotel where I am—' Union Hall.' This is the fourth day of my residence here. Have visited Saratoga denied themselves a rare pleasure and privilege, and Lake, some three miles from this, and other places in have, we fear, done a deed they will wish undone, the vicinity. Have walked around the grounds, met when they look forward to that day when Jesus shall the throng of visitors in the walks around Congress say, 'Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of

Randolph, Vt., Aug. 22, 1853.

## A TRUE FRIEND OF THE SLAVE.

The following letter was addressed, several months since, to Mr. Fisk, of W. Brookfield, by a poor the mother control over her children, and give to them and laboring man in Hampden County, already known her name? I think it does. There is no reason why to many by the generous donations, which, by strict a man or woman should merge the name in that of economy, he is able to make out of his earnings to the the other, on marriage, but there is reason why children benevolent causes of the day. His health is so feeble should take the mother's name, and why, in case of that he is never able to do, on any day, an entire day's eparation, the children should belong to the mother, work ; yet he gives away a sum, in the course of the and why their earnings and reputation, in case of their year, which many men, reputed wealthy, would think decease, should belong to her. But such questions can too much for them to spare. With this letter he sent find no place in true marriage. They belong only to seven dollars to Mr. Fisk, who has paid it to the Mass. legal, or conventional relations between men and wo- A. S. Society. The donor prefers that his name should

property or of person between a husband and a true. Though not personally acquainted with you, How perfectly, how satisfactorily will love ad- from what I do know, I judge this to be your object. just all such questions between them! But, in mere To be true and faithful in pleading the cause of sufferlegal relations, the legislative enactment must decide ing humanity every where is Christ-like. The multievery thing! But these matters will all yet be dis- tude will profess sympathy for the suffering and oppressed when it is popular, but there are few, very few, The bells are ringing and tolling, solemnly, to call who will come to the relief of those whom the Church the people to church. They ring and toll in vain for and State esteem unworthy and degraded. It is now, me. I have done with such worshipping. My life has perhaps, as great a cross and as noble a work to plead been a living, ceaseless struggle between the humanity the cause of the enslaved millions in our land, as it was

indeed a monster of wrath and vengeance. To me, he ers with such strong language as did Christ the Jewish is no more. A purer, more just and loving Power now Church and State, without having their lives put in

the dominion of habits of thinking, feeling, speaking degree, the grievous suffering that three millions of my and acting, that were formed under his guidance. fellow-countrymen are by this mighty nation compelled The people, who are sauntering about, laughing and to endure. Yes, this mighty nation has, as it were, betalking in yonder walks, are actually doing better come a wall of fire round about them, to keep them service for God than are those in yonder church; sim-

ious friends, when they see the tide-waters set so strong-

hese relations, human nature will ever shine forth in try when I remember that God is just, and that his jus-

The history of Egypt should be a warning to us. artner in the dance or waltz, a visitor at Saratoga The great and dear father of our race could hear the prings, what a comparatively poor, shallow being cry of the Hebrews in their bondage. 'Now, therenan is! Man's true life is in his deep, abiding, true fore, (saith God,) behold the cry of the children of Israel is come unto me; and I have also seen the oppressions wherewith the Egyptians oppressed them. Moses and the elders of Israel were regarded by the Egyptians very much as the abolitionists are at the Invited, agreeably to a resolution passed at a Free present time. The Lorn God was with them ; I trust Soil County Convention in June, Miss Lucy Stone con- he is with us, and will hear our supplications in behalf ented to visit Orange county, Vermont, and spend ten of our cruelly oppressed brethren. He knows their

How striking the similarity between the abolitionist night," 'or 'We would gladly accompany her to hear of all the barbarous restrictions upon the slaves. We heaped upon us. Such hatred to the just and true, Miss Stone has presented the claims of the slave, and God will judge in the right time. He knows how much hown where rests the guilt of slavery, with a fearless- his faithful ones need to suffer, before he makes bare his ness, faithfulness and power that do credit alike to arm for their salvation. We do not want war and O, that men would be wise, and reason together or

the scathing rebukes they merit for their alliance with the enormous sin of slavery! Why will not the Church slaveholders, for their time-serving, cowardly spirit, treat the sin of slavery as other sins, and purify itwhich yields to the demands of the South, instead of ac- self from such frightful wickedness, and seek, with from his folly and wickedness? There would be a The hearers have been made to perceive their individ- bloodless war, if the church and clergy would be faithal responsibility as members of this 'model republic,' ful to the dictates of their consciences. I fear this will

But let us not slacken our efforts, although we make but little show against so great odds. The Lord re-Woman has been appealed to in behalf of her sisters, quires of us no more than we can do. We have a noble obbed of their womanhood, robbed of their virtue, object in view,—the emancipation of three millions of obbed of their children, torn from their families, and our fellow-countrymen from cruel bondage, and the eseart has responded, and women have crowded round are born free and equal, and have a right to 'life, libcheering faith that if I work with all the means th ave found so full and fearless an utterance.

Miss Stone's reception has been far more favorable blessing for the human family, with my hand, with han her most ardent friends dared hope or anticipate. my money, with my words and my example, I shall reetings very unwillingly, or refused to do it, as effected the entire object. Let us, in view of the exam ne said, because he thought St. Paul would not have ple of Christ and the apostles, and the blessing set be lone it; while others not only gladly gave the notices, fore us, keep up our courage, and fight manfully against

was availed of by one gentleman, who rose to inquire what kind of political action the American Anti-Slavery Society did propose and advise. He was very ably answered by Wendell Phillips.

God which you worship. My business is to root out of against her, 'Then you close it against me for the future.'

As most of the company was bound for Saratoga, this served as a topic for the day. Between Bellows Falls friend in every place, and in two instances, she was day. But I assure you, I am willing to work to keep in the lecturing field a woman so accomplished for the task. Her manner meets my approbation. She appears to be a Christian philanthropist, thanks to the Lord! We want seriousness. We want those who speak from the oracles of God. We want those who n make earnest appeals to the hearts and consciences of men, and can manifest deep feeling and heart-felt sympathy for the woes and sufferings of the poor, de-

Yours for the right and true, -

### THEATRICAL ABUSE.

O WM. LLOYD GARRISON :

DEAR SIR,-I wish to say a few words to theatregoers, and particularly to colored people, about the Howard Athenœum of Boston. Mr. Willard, notwithstanding the severe rebuke lately administered to him in the Police Court, has issued his customary notice, ' Colored persons only admitted to the Gallery.' Now, why only to the gallery ? I am a working man, sir ; work ten hours daily at my trade; have a wife and family; and the gallery fits my purse better than any other part of the house. What I want to know is, if the colored population are a nuisance in the boxes, why Mr. Willard should thrust them upon me? His announ is as gross an insult to the white frequenters of the gallery as to the colored ones.

The real truth seems to be, Boston people love ariscracy. They are not republicans, however much they may mouth it so in after-dinner speeches at Faneuil Hall; and Mr. Willard bows the knee to that class So be it, say I. Then let him be supported by that class, AND NONE OTHER. Drivelling, flunkeyish imitators of an effete European aristocracy, who make color a caste, instead of poverty or want of rank, might fill his house nightly, if he can only get them out, I doubt

not. But, by all that is manly and republican, let no MAN or WOMAN enter the Howard Athenseum till the bnoxious restriction is removed; and, in particular, one of our colored friends should so degrade themselves. The Boston Museum is open to them, on equal terms with white people. I am not aware that the National Theatre imposes any restriction. Let Mr. Willard have the house to himself; and, as in the case of the 'White Slaves of England,' (performed to one hundred people nightly,) he will soon find it unprofitable, as well as ungentlemanly, to insult any class of the munity, however poor or despised by humbug

Yours, &c., A REGULAR THEATRE-GOER.

### FIRST OF AUGUST. Extract of a letter from J. Mercer Langston to Wil-

am C. Nell, dated Oberlin, (Ohio,) Aug. 19, 1853 :-'I wished a great many times, after I found what was be the fate of the Wellington Celebration, that I had yielded to your persuasions, remained in Boston, and attended the Framingham celebration. Then I might Lucy Stone ; and I would have felt myself most abundantly rewarded. But, although the meeting did not come off at Wellington, the First was not a day of leisure to me. I spoke to a very large audience, numbering some twenty-five hundred persons, at Frankfort, in Ross Co., Ohio. This place is in one of the darkest sections of the State. The people there have heard few anti-slavery speeches, and their minds are comparatively dark on the slavery question. As I had the ability, poured the truth upon their hearts so as to make them think, feel, and, if possible, act. That I did them me good. I fully believe. We were interrupted in our exercises just as you

vere. We were about entering upon the business the occasion, when dark, heavy clouds came up, and with their broad folds overspread the whole sky. Nor was it long before they discharged upon us their entire ontents, drenching mother and babe, man and boy, the beau and the lass. You must not dare to entertain, second, the thought that I escaped. No, indeed. I suppose it is a fact, that I was more thoroughly wet than any other person. But rain could not quench the desire of the people to hear about the condition of the slave, the effects of emancipation in the West In-dies, and the efforts that the friends of humanity are making to hurry on the day which shall bring liberty and manhood to the American bondman, and life, peace and joy to his drooping heart. For one long hour and a half, wet as I was, I was engaged in telling them of these solemn matters : nor did I leave them without the rational hope of 'the good time coming.' I told them that one of the evidences I had that such a time was inevitably to come, and soon, too, was the deep interest they manifested in hearing, the burning impression which the truth seemed to make upon their hearts, and the manly determination that was to be read in their intelligent faces, never by any act of theirs to give the least countenance to oppression.

The people who heard on this occasion were for the ost part white. You will know that the cause goes forward, when I tell you that, but two or three years ago, it was impossible to make any thing like a liberty speech in that part of the State, so violently opposed ere the people to every thing of the kind. Now, even Garrison and Foster would be heard with respect and attention. I know that it will lead you to rejoice to hear of this change. I hope we shall, before many years, be able to make Ohio the anti-slavery State of

Extract of a letter from a correspondent in Indiana :

\*We have considerable anti-slavery feeling in this re-gion, though but little that is decided as to any course of action. My own conviction of the truth of the come-outer' doctrine every day increases.

We have but little anti-slavery feeling within this illage, the population being mostly wedded to sham bemocracy and Christianity. We have pro-slavery priests who defend the Fugitive Slave Law as in he mony with the Bible. A short time since, we had quite a discussion on slavery, the first one the village ever patronised. The subject being introduced into our Lyceum in the form of a criticism of 'Uncle Tom's Lyceum in the form of a criticism of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' denying the truth of all its statements, I was alled upon to lecture, and of course felt it my duty to lefend the book. Of the nature of the victory, it does Miss Stone spoke according to appointment, and to a full and intellectual house. We had never-heardher, nor indeed any other (so called) ultra abo-litionist, lecture on the subject before. We were perfectly aware beforehand of the points of differperfectly aware beforehand of the points of their ence between the several anti-slavery schools, and did not expect that she would secure our assent, or that of her audience generally, to some of her positions touching the abolition of this great State and National wrong and its constitutional lien.—We know she regarded the constitution as recognition and agrating this giant wil; that she nixing and sustaining this giant evil; that she elaimed the expediency and necessity of a separa-tion of the North from the South, and an abstaintion of the North from the South, and an abstaning from voting or holding office under the present constitution—relying solely on a renovation,
or regeneration of the moral and religious sentiment of the people, to break the manacles and let
the oppressed go free.

She would not make it a political issue; we
would and rolly every man—and woman too, if

would, and rally every man—and woman too, if women were allowed to vote—to vote against every women were allowed to vote—to vote against every measure and man who does not ignore the holding of property in man, and speak and work for its

She would have the North withdraw from the South and organize a separate government, carry-ing out, in all its departments, the self-evident truth of equal rights proclaimed by our Declaration of Independence; we would have the North cling to the South, because of her peculiar institution like the refiner's fire, or the storm wind, that agi-

tates only to purify.

But the severest logician must admit the impregnableness of her position, that only through a regenerated moral and religious sentiment can slavery be abolished, whether we regard it in its social or political phase; and few, we think, who love, and have faith in the power of truth and right, will hesitate to assent to her conclusion—so eloquently pressed—that the giant wrong can and will be made to retreat before this sentiment.

eloquently pressed—that the giant wrong can and will be made to retreat before this sentiment.

What politician will attempt to escape the force and point of her simple declaration that slavery can never be abolished so long as the slaveholder is elevated by the public sentiment to the highest offices in the State—so long as it is no dishonor to men, as men, to deal in man as property!—or the other position, that slaveholding will cease when the thief and robber of men, women and children is looked upon as mean, and ineligible for offices of honor and trust, as the stealer of paltry things. onor and trust, as the stealer of paltry things.

What member of the Christian Church did not feel his cheek burn with shame and conviction of the truth of her declaration, that slaveholding would have been abandoned ere this, if the professing Christian bodies had washed their hands of itthat it could not stand a day if the nominal Christian church took the same ground towards the baby-stealer and his accomplices, that it does towards the chicken-thief and his aiders and abettors?

Christian apologistst of things as they are may denounce Lucy Stone as an infidel; but if she be what they call infidel, the more is it their shame that her self-devotion in enforcing the commands of Christ excels theirs. And singular indeed does it sound to hear men, in the same breath, accuse a person of being too radical in enforcing the practical importance of a test command of Christ's, and
yet an infidel,—a too radical Christian an infidel!
Verily, the Jews are upon us.
Let no one misrepresent us, because we defend
the Christian truth and faithfulness of Lucy Stone's
resitions on Starsyl are reconstructed. We differ

positions on Slavery, as a moral wrong. We differ from her, as we do from many another noble worker for humanity, in our creed, or views of Bible doc-trines, usually so called. But we claim that whoever accepts Christ and his teachings as the rule of their life, and 'teach them so,' is a Christian.— Christ made the test of Christian character to rest upon love to God as supreme, and love to man a to ourself. We believe, too, that God will be bet ter pleased if we pick the beams out of our own eyes, instead of attempting to put out the eyes that see some things clearer than we, because there may be motes in them.—Brattleboro' Democrat.

### From the Green Mountain Herald. THE NORTHERN INQUIRER VS. ALL CREA-TION.

The Northern Inquirer for some time past has seemed to make it a point to stand at mast head and look constantly across the moving sea of passing events, and if a word is uttered or a sentence written that is tinctured with even an infinitesi mal degree of advancement or progress in moral or social duties, he pounces upon the innovator without mercy. It is in such repects an admirable reflection of Bennett's New York Herald, and he goes it blue, for, as he has it, the 'sensible old-fashioned notions.' He is truly on the stand-still platform, and like the yelping cur barking at the moon, there be barks and derides and sneers upon every high-destined, free and noble enterprise that every high-destined, free and noble enterprise that passes him unheedingly in the highway of life.— His last and vilest scandal is vented upon Miss Lucy Stone, because she is trying to impress upon the people of Orange County their moral accounta-bility for the sins of chattel Slavery. No gentleman, no man who was not himself the fit archetype of bar-room profanity, carousing and shame, or the blackening deeds of Five Points, would so far stray away from all pretensions to decency or manhe as to utter the language found in the Inquire sion to Miss Stone's Lectures Poor soul! Don't you know, Robert, that you are making both yourself and your sheet odious to all who appreciate mental culture or good morals, as well as proving true the old adage,

'To the vile, all things are vile.'

Such unlicensed and unlegalized liberties as this cockney lawyer is in the habit of assuming at the County bar, as an attorney, will not pass unrebuk-ed, when he publicly attacks the moral character of a true-hearted benefactor, and seeks to cast opprobrium and infamy upon her spotless name.

Her lectures in this section of the county, which

have just been concluded, have called after then larger audiences that have assembled for any other object for years. And what is best, the opinion seems to be general, that her high order of talent—her lady-like demeanor—her happy flow of illustrations, her charming eloquen as well as her inflexible sincerity of purpose that is exhibited on all occasions, entitle her at least to the sympathies that is exhibited of all who hear her, believing that better citizens and Christians will be made thereby. She has taken her time' to tell a vast deal more truth than it will be well for us to forget at once have been reminded how unlike were these lectures, to an address delivered not a thousand miles from Bradford, a few years since, on the occasion of a County Agricultural Fair, when a certain thirdrate lawyer, attended by all the Judges, Esqs. Hons., &c., that could be found, with a band o Hons., &c., that could be found, with a band or music to add grandeur to the scene, marched upon a high platform prepared for him, with his head tipped back to the very verge of arrogance, as though his thoughts like his eyes were cast on high, and then followed the address. Men, women and children were disappointed and cheated, and instead of words appropriately and fitly spoken, they were only tortured with a shallow, prosy political ha-

rangue.

It fizzled out very much like the following:

'The King of France and all his men, Marched up the hill, and then marched down again. We are sorry Mr. Ormsby is caught in such dirty business,' but nothing will cleanse his filthy heart better than Miss Stone's lectures.

MAZZINI ON AMERICAN SLAVERY. The interests of Humanity are one. The interests of Freedom are one. Whatever pertains to the welfare of one por tion of the race, pertains to the welfare of one por-tion of the race, pertains to all. God hath made of one blood all nations of men. God hath joined the fate of all so together, that one portion of the race cannot suffer, but all suffer with it. Hence no true friend of Liberty can be other than a hater of all Slavery. And hence, every blow struck for Freedom, though in the uttermost parts of the earth, is a blow on the head of every form of tyranny over the soul of man, no matter what his complexion or his race. The brave word spoken for Hungarian or Italian Liberty, is a word, too, for American Liberty and against American Slaver. American Liberty and against American Slavery. So the advocates of American Slavery know and feel. And hence the coldness and opposition with which they meet the champions of Freedom in other lands. This is the solution of Southern dislike to Kossuth, who made the mistake of trying to ignore a fact which blocked his path at every step during his sojourn in America. His noble compatriot, Mazzini, the prophet-hero of Italy, understands this principle better.—Independent Demo-

## THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 2, 1853.

### SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMER-ICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society are hereby notified that a semi-annual claims Hostility to Slavery; Apologies for Slavery—meeting of the Society will be held at SYRACUSE. Appeals to Fear and Interest; Opposed to Uncondition will be held on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, SECRETARIES.

### JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION,

W. L. CRANDALL, THOMAS W. WHITE, JOSEPH SAVAGE, LYDIA SAVAGE, Syracuse, August 15, 1853.

J. W. Loguey. JAMES FULLER, ELIZA FELKINS. · Committee

## GOODELL'S ANTI-SLAVERY HISTORY.

Boston, Aug. 30, 1853. The Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, as an Agent of the Mass chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, having been instructed not to offer for sale, in his official character, a work by

Preface, from the pen of the Hon. William Jay:—

The scheme of sending our free colored populs

WILLIAM GOODELL, entitled 'SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLA-VERY: A History of the Great Struggle in both Hemis-ispheres';—Mr. Foster, in consequence of this instruc-tion, having relinquished his Agency, and given the impression that he has been restricted in his freedom by a narrow and intolerant spirit;—and the publicity of this case having elicited, in various quarters, (generally inimical to the Society,) animadversions condemerally inimical to the Society,) animalversions condemnatory of the course pursued toward Mr. Fosters;—the barrangers deem it proper briefly to state why they cannot give their sanction to the work aforesaid, or permission to any Agent of the Society to assist in its sale and circulation.

the advocates of this scheme, for learning its true the advocates of this scheme, for learn

s sale and circulation.

The Board hold themselves strictly responsible to age.

It is freely admitted that benevolent men of the those by whom they have been entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Society; and receiving the contributions and donations of such, from time to time, they are in honor bound to see that this fund is judiciously and faithfully expended in promoting the cause of the enslaved, through the anti-slavery organization. To apply any portion of it to the employment of any those by whom they have been entrusted with the man-To apply any portion of it to the employment of any Agent, or the circulation of any Work, hostile to the basis, position and success of the American Anti-Slavery Society, its auxiliaries and uncompromising advocates, would be clearly a breach of trust, and a proof of the utter incompetency of the Board to discharge the duties of their office.

stant stream of vituperation directed against our free colored people, as 'a curse and a blight,' is to

of their office.

They deem it nunecessary to go into any examination of the metives of Mr. Goodell, in writing that portion of his History which relates to the American Anti-Slavery Society—the memorable secession from it in 1840—the National Standard, its official organ—the divisions in Massachusetts—the Liberator, and the position and course of Mr. Garrison—the formation of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society—the subject of political action—&c. &c. Nor do they feel subject of political action—&c. &c. Nor do they feel Mr. Webster, in his famous and unhappy called upon, at this time, to make an elaborate refuta-tion of its errors, misstatements, injurious innuendoes the following magnificent bid for the presidency:and implications, and unfair representations. Suffice 'If any gentleman from the Sourn shall propose a and implications, and unfair representations. Suffice it now to say, they regard the work as calculated to convey the most erroneous impressions respecting the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its auxiliaries—
their regard for principle, and fidelity to the cause of the slave—the real cause of the secessions in 1839-40—the spirit which actuated the seceders—the seizure and transfer of the Emancipator and the Anti-Slavery Devants of the Emancipator and the Emancipator and the Anti-Slavery Devants of the Emancipator of the Emancipator of the Emancipato pository—and various other matters, affecting the integration of potential properties of the entire anti-slavery movement.

Whole will amount to two hundred millions of potential properties. Now, if Virginia or the South see fit to make any rity and success of the entire anti-slavery movement. They pronounce it to be one-sided, partial, unreliable.

That this is its character is sufficiently evident from the fact, that it is published by WILLIAM HARNED, the General Agent of the 'American und Foreign A. S. Society' Here we have no idle professions of sympathy -a Society which was organized in a spirit of deadly for the free blacks, subjected by our own pr hostility to the American A. S. Society, and which has and cruelty to poverty, ignorance, and degradation spared no pains to poison the minds of the friends of the -no visionary, but benevolent predictions of their spared no pains to poison the minds of the friends of the enslaved, on both sides of the Atlantic, in regard to the Bibles and churches to the darkness and heathen motives and designs by which the latter is actuated.

To all who are familiar with the facts in the case, and about the diffusion of the arts and sciences and the whose vision is clear, it must bear upon its face the design to forestall and control the judgment of posterity, in depreciating those who have been untiring and unusual to the judgment of posterity, which is the judgment of posterity where the second of the classes of our population, to use the judgment of Mr. Clear, the posterior ompromising in their efforts to exterminate the slave system, and in exalting those whose religious narrowall around them. With a boldness and directness ness of mind and sectarian malignity have made them of purpose well calculated to conciliate Southern zealous in fomenting divisions in the anti-slavery ranks, electors, he assumes that the free blacks are a nurand unscrapulous in the means they have used to ac-

Board could not properly or consistently allow Mr. fluence-FOSTER, while an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Se- 'To Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows where.'

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

## MEETINGS AT SYRACUSE.

will make every effort to give their attendance, and help to give a new impulse to the movement in that section. Among the speakers may confidently be expected Wexdetl Phillips, Edmind Quincy, Rev. Samel.

J. May, Gerri Smith, Charles C. Burleigh, Lucy Stone, W. L. Garrison, and it is also hoped Theodore Parren. Immediately at the close of these meetings, on the 1st of October, the anniversary of the 'Jerry Rescue' will be again impressively celebrated; so that the close of the side of the free negro, this friendship to the slaveholder, the colonization Society has been actively engaged to the free negro, this friendship to the slaveholder, for the very law thus perpetrating an accursed outrage on free citizens, guiltless of crime, accords to the slaveholder the privilege of driving his slave coffles over the soil of Illinois! Now, this hatred to the free negro, this friendship to the slaveholder, the Colonization Society has been actively engaged to the free negro that the control of the colonization Society has been actively engaged to the free negro that a supplier of the slaveholder.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Facts and Opinions touching the Real Origin, Charac ter and Influence of the American Colonization Society: Views of Wilberforce, Clarkson and others, and Opinions of the Free People of Color of the United States. By G. B. STEBBINS. Preface by Hon. WM. JAT. Boston-John P. Jewett & Company; Cleve-land, O.-Jewett, Proctor & Worthington.

Contents-Introductory Chapter; Origin of the onization Society; Terms of the Partnership-Dis-N. Y., in Wieting's Hall, on Thurashay and Friday, al Emancipation—Hostile to the Anti-Slavery Movement; Its Philanthropy would send the Colored People accommodation of our Western coadjutors, as well as for the Liberia, but degrade them here; Favors Expulsion the furtherance of our cause generally, it is hoped that of the Free Colored People; Favors Proscriptive Legislation—Asks Governmental Aid; Slavery a Providential be made by the friends in Syracuse to give a hospita—Influence on Free People of Color evil; ble reception, as far as practicable, to those who may On Views of Duty deceptive; Liberia - The Slave come from a distance. There will be no lack of able Trade—Impracticable Remedy—'The Missionary Colo- and eloquent speakers. The first meeting of the series ny '—Influence on Natives—Education, &c.; Conclusion-Both Sides; Opinions of Free People of Color; Opinions of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and others; Pro-test; Letter from Thomas Clarkson to William Lloyd

Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made during the last twenty years, to expose its duplicity of character and wickedness of design, the American Suracuse, October 1, 1853-Second Anniversary. Colonization Society still impudently solicits the aid of The Second Anniversary of the Rescue of the man Christians and philanthropists at the North as a benevo-Jerry from the hands of kidnappers, at Syracuse, on lent association, intent on nothing but the welfare of the the first day of October, 1851, will be duly celebrated colored population and the evangelization of Africa; in this city, on Saturday, the first day of October next. and thousands are yet duped by its specious pretences, The invitation is to all lovers of justice and kindness and induced to contribute liberally to its funds. The invitation is to all lovers of justice and kindness throughout the land. That Rescue was the most signal and emphatic vindication of the absolute supremacy of law that has ever occurred in America. Its beneficent influence, in awakening kind and genial sympathy in —as is this neatly printed volume by Mr. STEBBINS, in man for his fellow-man, enduring wrong unutterable, opposition to the nefarious scheme of African Colonization. It is a bright star of tion. It covers the whole ground, and makes its evihope to the oppressed in all the nations of the earth. dence 'as strong as proofs from holy writ,'-beyond all It is the key-note to the Song of Universal Freedom. cavil or denial. Its appearance is eminently timely, It is an exemplification-worthy of imitation on every coming as it does at a period when strenuous efforts are spot on this broad earth-of the glorious American making to enlist the General Government in aid of this doctrine, that 'Resistance to tyrants is obedience to expatriating movement. We hope it will every where find purchasers and readers. No more acceptable o efficient service can be rendered to the anti-slavery cans than by distributing it broadcast. The American Colonization Society is altogether the meanest, basest, and most impious conspiracy ever entered into, for the enslavement of the weak, the expulsion of the helpless, and the robbery of the poor. Its spirit is hateful, doctrines infernal, and its object any thing rather than the glory of God and the relief of suffering humanity We copy from this work the following brief but cogent

and unscrupulous in the means they have used to accomplish their purpose.

Under these circumstances, and with these convictions, every candid mind will readily perceive that the select, as best securing them from its noxious in-

ciety, to avail himself of the opportunities presented by his Agency to sell and put into circulation such a work, for his own pecuniary benefit, or for any other consideration.

Of course, as the removal is to be effected by the federal government on a large scale, with unlimited funds at its command; as the burden is to be deposited wherever the slaveholders please; and as they are to be relieved, the transportation offered by the Massachusetts Senator is to be compulsory, rivalling in moral turpitude the expulsion of the Moors from Spain and the Huguenots from

The legislation of both the free and slave States has long been directed to rendering the condition of the free blacks so intolerable as to coerce them into As, contrary to general expectation, the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in the city of New York, instead of Syracuse, in May last, it has been deemed desirable, for the accommodation of the friends of our cause at the West, to hold a semi-annual meeting of the Society at Syracuse, on the 29th and 30th of the present month; when it is hoped that many who could not be present at the annual meeting, will make every effort to give their attendance, and help to give a new impulse to the movement in that sec-Rescue' will be again impressively celebrated; so that the inducement to be in Syracuse at that time is doubly strong, and ought to be irresistible. No place in the Union has acquired more honorable renown for its liberty-loving spirit than Syracuse. May its glorious example become universally contagious.

from all imputation of moral guilt; have been instant, in season and out of season, in holding up the free negroes as most pernicious and dangerous nuisances; and have hailed with applause excerable laws, aggravating their oppression, but accompanied with pecuniary appropriations for their banishment to Africa. Most truly may it be said, that the tender mercies of this scheme are cruel: banishment to Africa. Most truly may it be said, that the tender mercies of this scheme are cruel; for most cruel is the constant effort to excite hatred to the free negro, and a morbid apprehension of danger from his presence. Let the reader solemnly ask himself, even admitting a removal to Africa may be advantageous to some emigrants, how far a good end can sanctify unholy means, and how far he can countenance the means used by the society consistently with his obligations to God and man. WILLIAM JAY. August, 1853.

THE PRESENT AGE AND INNER LIPE: A Sequel to Spir itual Intercourse. Modern Mysteries classified and explained. By Andrew Jackson Davis, Author of Nature's Divine Revelations,' 'Harmonia,' &c. &c. ' Come now, and let us reason together.' Illustrated with Engravings. New York : Partridge & Brittan, 300 Broadway. 1853. pp. 281.

Philosophy and Spiritualism ; The External Argu- two thousand persons, and presenting in the Grove a ment; The Spiritual Congress; Vision at High-Rock most picturesque and cheering appearance. Five meetCottage; the Delegations and Exordia; The Table of ings were held—two in 'Union Hall,' and three in the Explanation; The Classification of Media; The Classiopen air. The principal speakers were the Rev. Mr.
fication of Causes; Summary Explanations; RevelaFoss and the Editor of The Liberator. But two pertions from Pandemonium; Assertion versus Facts; A

Voice to the Insane; Benefits of Experience; Phenomena of the Spiritual Spheres.

unique volume is an excellent portrait of the author, pion of the plenary inspiration of the Bible, the purity which it will be highly gratifying to many of his mul-

In his Preface, Mr. Davis says that the contents of man at the South, holding one hundred and forty this volume are designed to meet the psychological slaves. In his opinion, the sholitionists ought not to be demands of the times. He dedicates it 'to the down-allowed to breathe the air of heaven. They were infi-trodden and wearied, to the trammelled and enslaved, dels, traitors, and every thing bad. As he was evito the depressed and sorrowful, to the seeker after light dently bent on exciting a disturbance, (being urged on, and liberty.' Its pictorial illustrations consist of a it is said, by a certain ex-Senator,) he was quietly indences; Vision at High-Rock Cottage; Chirography of the Neurologic Medium; Almondi's Penmanship; moved from the ground; and this soon put him on his Engraving of Farms and Gardens; Illustration of Clairgood behavior. Aside from this, every thing was of a

instructive, elevating, written in a flowing and grace- bly in the proceedings intense and unbroken, and their ful style, exhibiting a highly poetic taste, critical acu- conduct worthy of all praise-and a deep and salutary men, and profound philosophical insight. Its spirit is impression was evidently made, greatly to the further in the highest degree serene, catholic, world-embrac- ance of our noble cause. Besides the local expenses, ing. The 'Vision at High-Rock Cottage' is narrated \$32.50 were contributed to the treasury of the Mass. A in the most captivating manner; and, however difficult | S. Society. The hospitality of our friends at Harwich it may be for the reader to accept it as a reality, no was, as heretofore, without stint. one, who is not wholly dead to the pleasures of the imagination, can fail to feel a thrill of romance as he of the Worcester County (North) A. S. Society, in natter spiritualized; as the flower is the earth refined.' very favorable impression was made. Those who are interested in what are called 'Spiritu-

al Manifestations' will be profoundly absorbed in his treatment of the subject. He has made a scale, showing the relative positions of the many and various offices of the spiritual army. He says there is a systematic stratification of individual workers, represented by the four successive strata—Outward, Inward, Onward, Having myself been the victim of his injustice, in his UPWARD-the Media ranging in the following order :-OUTWARD-1. Vibratory Medium; 2. Motive; 3. Gesticulating; 4. Tipping; 5. Pantomimic; 6. Im-

INWARD-7. Pulsatory Medium; 8. Manipulating; Neurological; 10. Sympathetic; 11. Clairlative;

ONWARD-13. Symbolic Medium; 14. Psychologic; 5. Psychometrie; 16. Pictorial; 17. Duodynamie; UPWARD-19. Therapeutic Medium; 20. Missiona-

ry; 21. Telegraphic; 22. Speaking; 23. Clairvoyant; 24. Impressional.

nd phenomena, closely approximating to the most sat-

demical psychology; about twenty-five per cent. sympathy and misapprehension; and the remainder six per cent. is simple deception, or voluntary imitation, by interiorly assured, however, that this per centage will thet, 'contemptible tool.' be, ere long, reversed; that is, sixty spiritual causes to You put words into my mouth which I never used forty material causes of the manifestations.

a thrilling character, and will have a beneficial tenden-cy, as well as the one entitled 'A Voice to the Insane.' I made no allusion to being 'on trial,' there being no ndeed, the whole work impresses us as a most timely occasion for it. I have no fears of any trial before a and important publication; and to it we refer all Boston audience. those who feel any interest in the subject.

world has any knowledge, and while his range of thought and copiousness of language excite astonishment, in view of the fact that he had no book knowl- wait the decision of an impartial community. But edge or scholastic instruction, it is pleasing to find in your readers should know what I said and did on that him an unwillingness to be regarded as 'some great occasion, hence I submit my remarks, as offered. one,' an absence of all dogmatism and infallibility, and a philosophical equanimity of spirit-at the same time, he records his impressions and convictions with in the general train of remark which we have just heard entire ingenuousness, and with an explicitness that inknown him personally speak of him as characterized by gentleness, urbanity, modesty, and all good qual-

ISAAC T. HOPPER: A True Life. By L. MARIA CHILD. don-Sampson Low, Son & Co. 1853. pp. 493.

pleasing and grateful character; he won our warmest others will ever look upon his like again. An individuality so distinct, a character so positive, can never be ed lamb-like gentleness and lion-like courage; womanfurther removed from fanaticism; none was over more nation. ound in judgment or successful in action. The incidents of his life were as romantic as they were multi-tudinous; yet he was not ambitious of personal display curtail the list of subscribers for Mr. Douglass's paper. or exaltation, but possessed a meek and lowly spirit. To praise him is an easy and delightful task; but, alas! on whom has his mantle fallen?

FRANCIS FORRESTER, Esq., author of 'Arthur Ellerslie,' etc. Boston : George C. Rand, 3 Cornhill ; W.

This is a very attractive little volume for children, per emit a more friendly light, that I stand before you printed on fine paper, with large type, and several ap- this evening.

MARK HURDLESTONE : or, the Two Brothers. By Mr. Mooder, (Sister of Agues Strickland,) Author of Roughing it in the Bush, 'Enthusiasm,' &c. New York : De Witt & Davenport, Publishers. p. 359. Whoever has read 'Roughing it in the Bush,' and

'Enthusiasm,' will not be disappointed in 'Mark Hur-dlestone,' on the score of graphic delineation and romantic interest. The character of the miser is draw with startling power, but it is so hateful an exhibitio of human baseness as to leave the most disagreeable impression upon the mind. The entire work is of a sombre and painful cast.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS. The Convention which was held at Harwich, on Saturday and Sunday, 20th 200 Broadway. 1853. pp. 281.

Contents—A Survey of Human Needs; Definition Cape a grand audience, numbering on Sunday about na of the Spiritual Spheres.

Accompanying this handsomely printed and truly seemed to be loose. He appeared as the special chamtitudinous readers and admirers to possess, especially rectitude of slavery, the patriotic character of Webster, with the assurance that it is remarkably life-like. Clay and Calhoun; and said his brother was a clergy a Family Circle; Circle for Physical Evi- formed by the deputy sheriff, who happened to sit nea most propitious character. The weather was superla-

peruses it. What can be more beautiful than the fol- company with Miss Sroke, at Winchendon-holding owing illustration?—'The spiritual body is a sub-stance; and yet it is not what is termed matter. Spirit ally invited by the Rev. Mr. Kilgore (Methodist) t bears the same relation to earthy matter that light sus- lecture in his church on Sunday afternoon, which we tains to the element of water; the same as the flower did to a large audience. He is a warm and outspoken to the ground which enlivens it. The spiritual body is friend of the slave. It was gratifying to learn that a

Frederick Douglass, at Framingham, August 2d, re marked, 'that he held his columns free to any one who should think injustice had been done to any party.' paper of August 12th, I solicited a hearing therein, which has been denied me-August 19th-thus :- ' The editor does not feel called upon to give his columns to the circulation of his [my] speeches or letters.' Will you promote the cause of truth and free discussion by inserting in THE LIBERATOR the following rejected

Boston, August 19th, 1853.

BOSTON, August 13, 1853. Mr. Douglass :

In your paper of Aug. 12th, you have grossly misrepresented my sayings and doings at the meeting re-Each of these divisions is illustrated by various facts cently held in Boston. I, therefore, ask you to publish

isfactory demonstration.

In the first place, I must express to you the surprise manifested here in view of the language of your editorial manifested here in view of the language of your edi every description of manifestations are truly and spiritually manifested; that about thirty per cent. is epiersons fond of attention and approbation. He feels velopment to your readers is applying to me the epi

I did not say, 'I am the injured party here ; I am on The chapter devoted to demonological disclosures is of trial. What I did say was, 'I am the persecuted par-

While the case of Mr. Davis is phenomenal above colored people, my pen smiles at the idea. When are that of any other living human being of whom the you going to commence the task of proving your assertion?

REMARKS ON THE FIRST EVENING. Mr. CHAIRMAN .- Concurring, as I am happy to do,

from Mr. Douglass, I the more deeply regret his omis ticipated his making some allusion to. But as neither seems to devolve upon me.

It is, of course, known to most of those present, that Boston-Published by John P. Jewett & Co.; Cleve- the time has been when Mr. Douglass sustained very land, Ohio-Jewett, Proctor & Worthington; Lon- friendly relations toward Mr. Garrison and the pionee Society. It is also well known that now that relation is This eagerly expected volume of the life of one of the est and most remarkable men ever given to bless and best and most remarkable men ever given to bless and elevate the human race—written by the best qualified when considering his former identity of interests with woman for such a work, whose literary reputation is well-wide—will be found to surpass in interest, and this more in sorrow than in a page, this more in sorrow than in a page, thus we have this more in sorrow than in a page, thus we have the more in sorrow than in a page, thus we have the more in sorrow than in a page, thus we have the more in sorrow than in a page, thus we have the more in sorrow than in a page, the same language. this more in sorrow than in anger; but as I have long value to the cause of suffering humanity under every and intimately known Mr. Douglass—been associated aspect, the high anticipations that were formed when its preparation was commenced. It is a book for every with him in the publication of his paper—familiar with him and the old Society in their day of harmony family in the land—for all classes—for little children, and 'children of a larger growth.' It will carry a benand 'children of a larger growth.' It will carry a ben-ediction with it, and sow the seeds of humanity which fully commended, though not afraid to blame—it occur cannot fail to ripen into an abundant harvest. Our fully commended, though not arraid to make to me that I am no less his friend than before, because I ask him to explain his new position. There are those steem, our most profound reverence. Neither we nor correct us if in error, and render his paper the more here who desire it, and the words that he may offer may acceptable.

onfounded with nor merged in any other. He posses-I have not risen to defend Mr. Garrison and his coad ly tenderness with extraordinary powers of endurance; Douglass and his friends; to any thing of that kind, they need no defence. I have not risen to offend Mr. ly tenderness with extraordinary powers and almost in-a ready wit, imperturbable good humor, and almost in-am opposed by my whole moral, mental and physical finite tact; a spirit that never quailed in the darkest constitution. But here, in the city where Mr. Garrison hour of danger, and a heart that was an ever-flowing and the Pioneer Society are known and loved, it is fit ting that an opportunity should be tendered for expla

I would not blot from the moral firmament one anti-sla very star. The colored people of Boston, like those of other places, are very delinquent in supporting anti-slavery papers, for even the ploneer sheet, THE LIBZ-REDBROOK; or, Who'll buy my Watercresses? By RATOR, has not from them a tithe of the patronage which it is preëminently entitled. Let them all re main, to shed light on the slave's path to freedom. It is only because I would have Frederick Douglass's Pa-

Among the articles in Mr. Douglass's paper which I submit in justification of my statement, is that published by him May 27th, headed 'Infidelity,' followed with some of Mr. Garrison's comments, in The Libertage of June 10th.

of June 10th.

This censure of the old Society, in consequence of the oft-exploded charges of infidelity against some of in off-explored charges of managery against some of in agents, brings to my mind that most eloquent pasage in the anti-slavery lectures of Mr. Douglass, a few year since :- 'Commend me to that infidelity which takes of chains, rather than to the Christianity which puts

Mr. Douglass, on one occasion, dealt very unhand. somely with George Thompson ; but as I have reason to somely with George Inompson; but as I have reason to believe he regretted the course he took and the haguage he used on that occasion, I will waive the reading of his remarks, and the comments of Mr. Thompson's friends in England. But it seems appropriate that should present, in this connection, what I then express ed in letters to my friends, and what I always feel when he utters an unkind word toward any of his

friends:—

'My abiding feeling is one of sincere regret that George Thompson should have been attacked by a colored man, at least such an one historically as Freierick Douglass. He should have pondered long and well, before allowing his pen to indite or tongue to utter any thing disparagingly of George Thompson.

If there had been a crime committed, and a necessity for its exposure, the matter would present a wholly different aspect; as it is, I think an indecent haste was exhibited in the performance of a very ungrateful act.

In Mr. D's paper of July 22, he calls upon Go. W.

Putpam of Lynn, who has recently become dispured.

Putnam of Lynn, who has recently become disaffected towards the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, in a manner invoking a renewal of his warfare against them, But I care not to enlarge, or go into details. My object is not controversy, but simply a presentation of

facts, for all parties interested, facts, for all parties interested.

Mr. Douglass remarked, that two or three more such speeches as were delivered here by Mr. Fees would heal the wound, (which, after all, was not a very deep one,) between him and his old friends. Happy indeed would I be, Mr. Chairman, if my words on this occasion would be accepted in that light. Let us compare notes by the way-side-let Mr. D. cease his direct and indirect hostility toward his old friends, speak well of or laud to the skies any individuals or parties he may feel disposed to, discuss and argue with them, show his to be a more excellent way than theirs-all this is well and proper; but in doing this, let him not detract free and drag others down ; for he and they, though henestly differing as to ways and a second common esemy, a general way for the downfall of our common esemy, WILLIAM C. NELL. estly differing as to ways and means, can both work in

REMARKS. The grossly personal and wholly unjustifiable assaults of Mr. Douglass upon Mr. NELL, Mr. PURVIS, and Mr. REMOND, demand some notice from us, which we are again obliged to defer .- ED. LIB.

ANOTHER MAN-STEALING DECISION. In our last paper, we gave a decision of Judge Me-

Lean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, at Cincinnati, affirming the entire constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday last, gives the following particulars of 'ANOTHER SLAVE CASE' The steamer Tropic landed at the wharf on

Thursday evening, about 4 o'clock, having on beard three slaves, Edward, Hannah and Susan, who had been purchased in the up country, and were being taken to the South. The matter becoming know a habeas corpus was applied for, upon the affidavit of Wm. Troy, a colored man, and they were brought before Judge Flinn yesterday afternoon.
Upon being brought before the Judge, the wo

man Hannah expressed a wish to be allowed to re turn to her master on the boat. The Judge immediately remanded her to the custody of the claimants, without investigation. Judge Flinn asked Hannah if she had the charge of the child Susan,

to which she answered she had.

Whereupon the Judge also ordered her back into
the custody of the claimants, without examination.

Mr. Jolliffe protested against remanding the child back without examining the case. The Judge said he would take the responsibility, and the two slaves Hannah and Susan were taken out of Court and conveyed over to Covington. Susan was a little girl of some four or five years of age. The examination in regard to Edward was then

Mr. French, the captain of the boat, and Mr. in charge, with several others, were examined. From their testimony, it appeared that Edwar with the woman and child, were bought by M with the woman and child, were bought by Mr. Doty and Mr. Ambrose, in Virginia, and taken on board the Tropic, to be conveyed to the plantation of the purchasers in Mississippi. Edward was part on the boat at Cattlesburg, in manacles, continued until they arrived in this city.
were in the immediate care of Lipsey, the ag

he purchasers, who had been employed to take hem down the river. They had intended to land the negroes in Coring ton, but were prevented from doing so on account of the lowness of the water. They therefore laid up the boat at the Ohio shore. The boat was tached to the landing in the usual way. Shore after the boat landed, Lipsey took them from above Sycamore street, on the landing, down to the ferry boat, and took them over into Covington, where

they were kept during the night. They were brought back in the same terday morning, and replaced on the steamho In doing so, it appeared that the slaves were it city, on the Ohio shore, and at considerable e from the margin of the river. They we this time under the immediate charge of

the agent of the owners, Doty and Am After the case had been argued by both parties, Judge Flinn said the case the Court on a writ of habeas corpu parties had said they were ready, and he he commenced it, he should decide before ment. What was the case! The on board the boat in Virginia, in cust agent, and the captain of the boat agr

agent, and the captain of the boas ageo-him to Cairo. He further agrees, when he Cincinnati, to land the boy at Covington. Arriving here, he found it impossible s and he lands on the Ohio shore, the hos about forty feet from the line. By the ac-some passengers, the agent takes the boy Ohio shore, takes him to the ferry boat, and him to Covington; keeps him the turns him to-day at the appointed hour for star When again on board the boat, the writ is set and the boy brought before the Court.

The question is, does this particular the boy his freedom? The authorities recounsel for the boy, all related to States a local law on the subject, and on them t a local law on the subject, and on them was based. We had no statute on the s of course, must not look to the decision States which had statutes on the subject. not sit here to make a new relation between parties-we merely wish to inquire what the tion between them is. The case did not con in the acknowledged principle—that a ro bringing of a slave to a free State confere

Lipsey, the agent, contrary to the co the owner, had brought the slave here— have conferred freedom! or if Saffon, the of the boat, had done so! Neither of the would have given him freedom—they wo been treated as a case of ordinary escal law was not a trap; it must be interp

law was not a trap: it must be interpreted by principles of common sense. The agent was expelled by the force of circumstances to bring to boy on to the Ohio shore—it was not a volunta act. None of the cases read by counsel for is slave were analagous to this.

We have a decision of our own courts we analagous to it—the decision of Judge Reed, as by that the boy must be remanded to the case the agent of his master. The arm of the law his brought him here is strong enough to take him bec. There could be no doubt in this case. The order of the Court was, that he be remanded to the castoff of the agent, and placed on board the bast.

An order to this effect was placed in the labil of the Sheriff.

of the Sheriff.

A bill of exceptions to the decision in the case of the child, and also in this case, was then filed by the counsel for the slaves.

The Court adjourned, and the boy was conducted to the boat by the Sheriff.

In the whither he has Convention, a copy the foll York Reform our illustrations on this articles to the hor to asset the sarticles of the sart

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I la the absence of the Editor at New York, hither he has gone to attend the World's Temperance ne had the Woman's Rights Convention, we the following descriptive sketch, from the New Reformer, as a somewhat interesting and curiestion of a new theory in psychological sci-If any of the readers of THE LIBERATOR should len this article too highly eulogistic for these columns, less this arrive to make the state of these columns, select to assure them that, if they will but be patient, e leg to have abundant citations of opinion from ' the her side of the house.'-Y.

CHARACTER OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON. PSYCHOMETRICALLY EXAMINED. BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

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Having some leisure just now, I propose to devote Having some to the psychometrical examination of certain more and celebrated characters. Moved by this Made proposition, coupled with a special desire to estigate, for myself, the intrinsic nature of the genbest. I yesterday went into Boston, and procured a be of hair from the head of WILLIAM LLOYD GABRIav. With this hair, I expect to throw myself so clearclairvoyance, that, to examine this public man, nee him just as he is, and not as he or others may tink he is, will be an easy matter. Of course, there is shield disbelief respecting this power to discern hupan character, to give both the friends and foes of this gateman 'the benefit of the doubt,' and thus relieve

ne of any especial responsibility.

As yet, I have had no real opportunity to obtain a erret external knowledge of Mr. Garrison. I have and passed friendly words with him, on several pasons; but nothing has ever occurred, in any of descinterviews, to let me into the 'real reality' of his Arrefer. With the public estimate of his character, I as familiar. I have heard and read opinions of him, at which my soul revolted; and which caused me to pob perer to meet with so wicked a man !

Hs friends have never given me any description of En. The only definite thing I ever received from any se, respecting him, was said to me by a very ardent mend of his, in these words-'I want you to know Garnson. I think you will like him, and I want him to know you.' Now, in my opinion, the quickest way for me to arrive at this desirable knowledge is to make comination of his actual character in the manner proposed; and, as he is, to some extent, the property of the people, I will make my impressions publicly hown as I obtain them. I propose to investigate him CLUSTIVELY, SOCIALLY, INTELLECTUALLY, MORALLY, and s an individual, in relation to the world. Let us

Japressions when viewing him objectively. His physical system is evenly balanced and well-developed : is neither too large nor too small ; sufficiently full of gong, elastic, enduring muscular fibre, associated with spervous organization which is naturally steady and im but very sensitive. His brain is composed of fine material, remarkably active and brilliant; giving, as a phole, an organism very capable of withstanding the imilious operation of disease, and the force of atmossherical changes; and will sustain, for a long time, a ust quantity of carefully graduated corporeal and mental labor. His personal presence has breadth, chastity and manliness. When he walks, there goes a man with an object before him; with something ahead to be recomplished. When he stands in conversation, his manner is upright and downright; he is constitutionally graceful, precise, emphatic, earnest. When he teches before an audience, there stands the same man, with the same manners : you see him gesturing, withestimpetuosity, with his right arm, as if hammering his thoughts into the mental fabric of the people. His mtenance is strikingly indicative of straightforward. uchanceable earnestness; shows an attachment to whatever is inherent, vital, genuine, glorious-to nothing unmanly or superficial. His mouth is indicative of kal feelings and moderate mirth; with a slight curve stether corner, signifying a tendency toward rebuking citicism. His eye is generous, serious, penetrative, thoughtful; it looks at and reads you; then turns hyfully aside, as if nothing had occurred; while the with is earnestly but familiarly engaged in conversatim with you or others. He appears like a person who fond of personal refinements and quietude-fond of all the outward temperate comforts furnished by a rational civilization. With the superior portions of his hed completely divested of hair-not from age, but through hereditary causes ; with his somewhat promiamt and well-defined features-though not sharp, irregular, or unbeautiful; with his face and neck carefully shaven, and deprived thus of what was, by nature, designed as a useful ornament, and the peculiar supertion of a man; with a very white cravat\* nicely djusted; with gold spectacles sitting with dignity before his expressive eyes; with his person neatly clad in a suit of black-and with his manly face and becoming stature, there is a 'certain something' about this WIL MAN LIOYD GARRISON, in his external appearance and

tally challenges your respect. lapressions when viewing him socially. In his family and among his friends, he is peculiarly domestic and scial. His love for wife and children is steady, truthfil and heartfelt; but it is not sufficiently powerful to ure him a hair's breadth from what he conceives to be the path of Right, in his relation to the brotherhood d man. Home has a genial, not a moulding influence upon his affections and disposition. He enjoys the idea dhaving a 'local habitation' of his own; yet the bre of locality is temperate, and gains no real mastery wer his higher attractions and purposes. He is far here playful with adults than children-more mental has physical in any case; is never reserved or saturhim in company; and, although inclined to satire and hay, he is seldom betrayed into their use in common aversation; but leans easily to a jest or pun, and is may be) quick and fortunate at repartee.

superficial deportment, whether standing or reposing,

which positively attracts your attention, and unequivo-

ills private character is remarkable for its uniformity tad simplicity; the artlessness and spontaneity of the thild are invariably manifest; and through these wining attributes, the strong, indomitable characteristics a Man shine brilliantly forth upon his companions. continuity of his social nature is, likewise, avery temarkable; before wife and children, before friends tof enemies, he is ever the same person. He is a anger to 'dignified or contemptuous silence,' and to all feelings of a supercilious or exclusive nature. No tae's opinions, no one's experiences, no one's ideas, no e's concerns, are without interest to him; and he Ell, when not engaged in elaborating or completing a lought then agitating his own mind, listen to the tale of the most humble and illiterate. To his friends, he is warn and confilling; to his enemies, he is frank and orable; to both, he will earnestly express his opposhou to their errors, thinking of neither their approation or displeasure, when a principle is under dethe; and yet he has quite a strong love of praise, and has no disposition, per se, to wound the feelings of any

ta high order of intellect, but not the highest. It is than usually well-arranged and evenly balanced aperior, in this particular, to most public and literary hen. It looks like a house put in order. The furniare is well-chosen, and seems, without irrelevant ortent or useless display, most admirably adapted t the size and architecture of the dwelling. In his mind, sees are no useless materials. Each thought and evly experience is made to subserve some present continmy and immediate purpose. This intellect is not difive and nebulous; it is a compact, transparent unit a oneness. He does not reason very frequently from be to effect-interiorly and analytically; but most from inward prompting, with external observation a critical comparison of statistics, historical events theral circumstances, and contiguous or present facts.

Mr. Garrison almost invariably wears a black cra

this enables him to render his ideas definitely to the be,) and therefore more attractive and congenial to him people. He never reasons deep enough to reach the than the common side, which every grade of mankind

logical, broad, manly and tremendous argument. He is very vigilant, and guards his fundamental positions, out-posts, like an accustomed warrier. Without oratorand well-joined, loaded to the brim with cannon balls ciples; he would like it if it were otherwise; but he calculated to do the execution designed, his argumenta- counts every thing of his own as nought, and as form tions are clear, and addressed to the highest as well as the most practical faculties of the human mind. And which is obtained at the sacrifice of human right

by association. He is fond of poems with generous nermost principle. A Non-resistant; yet he will examine and universal themes; ordinary versification on sentimentalities is exceedingly distasteful. To him, classic literature is replete with attractions; his literary tastes in the resistance of a peaceful and manful spiritcritical, and captious even, in his own use of terms. It includes a sum of the people. All manner of In respect to the choice of words, he is naturally guarded and intellectually conscientious: they must detestable; so much so, that it inclines him toward the ignify literally what he thinks, or what others think, boldness and exemplification of the opposite extreme. and nothing more. He is quick at discerning flaws in arguments; the premises and conclusions are mathemoral and manly feelings of the human mind. He ling to investigate those assumptions afresh, and takes at crimes committed against a brother man. He is a new views of them, when his judgment is convinced. lover of rightcousness; and, to obtain it, he fears not Although disposed to irony, he seldom thinks or writes to fight the world with a two-edged sword. under its influence; and though no less disposed to sarcasm, he tempers his didactic thoughts and exegetical language with benevolence, and a kind of imperious world. With his organization, Mr. Garrison is sure to snavity. There is nobility in this intelligence. It is be cordially loved and appreciated by his friends, and that is, his self-justice in thinking or reasoning on any emptorily ignores their prudentialisms. To the polit theme—is very extraordinary, and peculiar to himself. cian, he is a rebel, because he will not consent to sell His words are naturally not numerous, but by developnent and necessity, they flow out without much inter- tile man, he is a fanatic, because he is strictly unworldption, and with a conscientious precision.

are receptacles only; this is a source. Some are gob-lets and pitchers, ready to receive and entertain; this ity he unsparingly exposes. To the devotee of creeds, is a fountain. In the moral department of this mind, he is a blasphemer, because he cannot be a conserva-tive, except in what he sees and feels to be the Right, PLE, per se, is sensitive, intense, and powerful. I feel irrespective of forms, or external authority or preceden an imperial right to examine the relations between man To the Bible, or pen-and-ink Christian, he is an infidel, and man. Enthroned above all other sentiments are because he believes in the spirit, and not in the letter, God, Justice, and Liegary. These standing and ruling as the basis of true Religion—subjecting, thus, the letthoughts never sleep; they never dream. The whole ter, or visible authority, to free and unrestricted critimind is moved, from centre to circumference, by them, cism. To the world, he is an extremest and radical Reso a world by the attractive laws of gravitation; they former, because he cannot hold fellowship with the not only influence, but they mould, and give shape agents and doers of manifest injustice. To his absoto all the elements of this character. Actuated and lute friends, he is the most sterling and important energized by these sovereign sentiments, he feels a se- MAN of this century; because they know him to be, in vere indignation-a species of outrage committed upon every essential particular, just what his psychometrical his own soul-at the injustice done to the liberties of a examination declares- nothing extenuated, nor aught fellow-being. His justice is severe, and somewhat arbi. set down in malice.' trary; but, fortunately, it is pleasingly tempered by an unded benevolence. But for this, he would be a second John Calvin, or a person with an indomitable will and persecuting disposition.

thing of a temporal or prudential nature as unimpor- of iron steeds? tant, and, to some extent, wholly beneath his considera-tion, when compared with the universal adoption and

Bishop Polk, of North Carolina, is said to be the practical application of these PRINCIPLES. Home, friends, health, reputation, fortune, and even existence itself,—though these are dear and genial to his nature,—are considered secondary to the enthronement of God, Justice, and Liberty, in the constitution of men and society.

as maintained by thousands of priests in this gospel land, it is 'plain as a pike-staff' that Bishop Polk stands about seven per cent. higher, as a religious man

a great theme. The occasion is full of interest. I wish to see the people excited and deeply incensed against A fanatic named Ingraham,—no relation, probably, some gigantic wrong; whining to go to the for the Truth's sake. I would be willingly burned to have the Idea—the inherent, vital, glorious, divine tria. It was in the harbor of Smyrna where this hot-PRINCIPLE I advocate—survive me, and be accepted into the consciousness of my fellow-men. I must speak with the Court of Vienna. His conduct is strongly conthen I must away. But the mob must be addressed.

Before and to the face of each man, I must rebuke the vice and severely punished—say imprisoned six months wrong-thinking, wrong-saying, wrong-doing. Courage, hope, faith, the divine sense and strength of Right, possess my whole soul. I feel like quoting pas- The benediction of a parson is considered requisite and New Testaments-to explain my inward, but far A minister of the religion of love stands beside the more authoritative convictions. I must pay no defer- sheriff under the scaffold where a convict is to be exeence to an opinion or institution, which has only the prestige of antiquity to recommend it. If it suits not my conscience—my intellectual perception of the logical and absolute relations between premise and conclu-sion—then I must not hesitate to speak against it. But I must not confound my subjects-where I speak, there hymn-books and tracts, which are safely stowed away

tions of William Lloyd Garrison. His Cautiousness is large and very active, but his 'prays for luck,' on such days as are devoted to scienreligious feelings, being so superior to selfishness of any time blood-letting, flesh-tearing, and bone-breaking. ordinary kind, enable him to feel no fear. Hope, con- This is a picture of one branch of the business in our fidence in self, and courage, are large and active. He day of the self-styled 'ambassadors of Christ.' And is self-supporting, and desires to lean on no man for that they do shockingly pervert their instructions, the any thing. This mind and its subjects are one and in- most careless reader of the Sermon on the Mount candissoluble. He realizes no difference or distinction be- not fail to discover. tween itself and its principles; his life, soul, intellectand they are one, belong to each other. Hence, Mr. Garrison cannot think of politics, prudentialisms, compromises, and middle positions; for nature cannot DEAR GARRISON: has a good appreciation of human nature. He is spirit-you, and the friends of the slave, of the great interest and unparalleled excitement in this section of Orange tical manner, and in the secret closet of his own heart; county, on the subject of anti-slavery, caused by he believes in, yearns towards divine principles, subjects, personages. His mind has constitutional or vi- ed and peerless advocate of human freedom, Miss Lucy tal concentrativeness—an adhesiveness and integrity to STONE. She admirably and fully sustained her high its own positions, motives, and purposes—which does reputation as a most effective speaker, even exceeding not come from firmness, or voluntary willingness to be steadfast. He cannot be otherwise. In this particular as four different times, and in four different places, lar, his mind is extraordinarily organized. It would and can truthfully say, that the anxiety in every one be phrenologically supposed that his 'Firmness' is large enough to give rise to mental stubbornness and dogmatic obstinacy, which is not true. His is the firmness and stability of the oak, the integrity of nature to tice of her meetings—and raised the hue and cry, (that itself. It would also be supposed, phrenologically, that unanswerable argument,) 'Garrison is an infidel.' his Combativeness' is large enough to lead him to But, thank God! the Vermonters are not to be scared destructive extremes, which is not true. His energy or intimidated in this way, and, despite all opposition and dauntless courage come wholly from his religious the good people of this county said they would go and and strong-feeling conscience, which, ignoring all creeds hear, and then judge; and they did go, and many

TICE, LIBERTY. He is jealous of honor. His sensitive and energetic Such was the intense anxiety to hear on that intense onscience constrains him to discover Wrong, and to ly interesting and all-comprehensive subject, that or condemn it, in the most practical or forcible terms, two occasions, so great were the gatherings, it became whether that wrong be manifested by rich or poor, necessary to take out a window and prepare a place for Church or State, friend or fee. Having no respect for speaking, the meeting-house being sufficient to contain middle positions or compromises, he cannot, under any only the women. On Saturday, the 20th inst., there temptations or circumstances, 'make friends with the was a Convention at Randolph Centre, and the large mammon of unrighteousness'; and his out-spoken de- Congregational house was filled with the most intelliunciations of Wrong would be very likely to give of- gent portion of that town and the adjoining towns. fence to opposite characters.

His conscience puts him wholly out of harmony with thrilling interest. dominant institutions and constitutions. He finds the The secret of Miss Stone's eloquence is, she speak most unpopular side of almost every question endorsed from the heart. Hers are 'thoughts that breathe and

He is, therefore, a surface or transparent reasoner; and by the best consciences, nearest to truth, (or likely to metaphysical and imaginative functions of the human accepts. That abuse which he may receive from the mind. He is honest, and always out and out. Yet he popular conscience is esteemed by him complimentary. possesses the requisite mental power to dive beneath the surface, and searchingly, too, if he should especially desire to do so.

When occasion challenges him, he can construct a the abusel, despitefully treated and persecuted, be-

ical embellishments or poetic flights, always compact ous before the world, or martyrized for the glory of prinbeing consciously endowed with ever available powers and liberties. His constitutional dignity is so strong, of intellect, capable of grasping great themes, he expe- his estimate of personal honor so high and noble riences no mental reserve or trepidation.

Memory of words and ideas is remarkably good.

His recollection of music is not so perfect as of the senevil—cannot consent to do evil, however slight, iment; the former is remembered through the latter that good may come; therefore he is, from his inand powers are keen and pungent ; he writes his ideas uality-to the evils and wrongs of human kind ; no war, with peculiar distinctness; and is disposed to be hyper- no cruelty, no arbitrary punishment, no unequal dis-

natically adjusted in his mind; and there cannot be speaks directly to them. Every word must make its any mistake or alteration in the positions he thus as-numes—i. e., in his honest opinion. Yet he is ever wil-conscience; he makes you feel indignant and outraged

strong, energetic, active, sensitive, cultivated, availa- thoroughly haled and misunderstood by his enemies. , and self-sustaining. His intellectual integrity- The superficial public will hate him, because he so perly, self-sacrificing, and unselfish. To the slaveholder. Impressions when viewing him morally. Some minds he is a troublesome disunionist, beause he rebukes his

### RANDOM THRUSTS. BY SHARPSTICK

The Western Railroad, in this State, runs a loc With God, Justice, and Liberty, so supreme to all tive called the 'South Carolina.' Wonder if it is, like rsonal or selfish sentiments, and so paramount to all its namesake in our 'glorious Union,' the fiercest spitther thoughts and attractions, this mind esteems every fire and the meanest shirk in all that corporation's troop

When I let myself unrestrainedly into this moral of the true orthodox pattern, than even the good old character, I feel like speaking to a great audience, upon patriarch Abraham stood. Who says there is a decline

one gigantic Wrong; willing to go to the rack or stake to the patriot Commissioner of Philadelphia—has been reat, earnest, manly, burning words. My soul must demned by all wise statesmen and respectable journals. be felt-my theme thoroughly appreciated. If not,

sages of expressive, emphatic, hopeful, courageous poe- for any deed of glaring public wickedness, from hanging ry-and I feel like using certain verses from the Old a single man to butchering the people of a whole city. can all speak-my platform is free, as Truth makes in some ammunition wagon or gun-carriage. And when free-which freedom and my honor are inseparable. | the soldiers are not engaged in the routine of slaughter, So I feel, when I let my mind into the ruling emo- the holy man 'circulates his documents' among them ; but stations himself at a safe distance, and merely

### MISS STONE IN VERMONT. WEST BROOKFIELD, Vt., Aug. 25, 1853.

faithless to itself. His love of God is powerful. He I embrace this as the first opportunity of informing and constitutions, worships at the shrine of Goo, Jus- said, as of olden times, 'We never saw it on this wis

before. The day was beautiful, and the occasion was one o

words that burn.' Her soul is in the subject. Her TO THE PRIENDS OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS. heart and mind seem all radiant and luminous with Our movement has been received with unexpected love and truth, so elevating and soul-stirring, that she favor. The necessity of some change in the condition of holds her hearers in perfect captivity, and, in the lan-guage of another, it is beautifully true, that her 'words exertions, has been universally acknowledged. sway the multitude as pendent vines swing in the summer breeze. Under her stirring appeals, the consci-change in the law of marriage, which shall give the ences of the people have been painfully aroused. Men in high places have been faithfully rebuked, and much property, has met with far more encouragement than

gives her great power over all sects and parties. Hun-her politicians and conservative sectarians manifest some alarm for their respective interests. Miss Stone made no compromise with that 'sum of all villanies,' gathering to their sessions the most active and deeply but with unwavering fidelity and devotion, applied the interested of our friends. truth of God to the hearts and consciences of all. Where can we better hold these than in New York, Many have said that they felt they were better men the commercial capital of the country, whose press is and better abolitionists for having listened to her listened to by the Nation? And what time better for

Vermont was very timely, and will tend greatly to ad- The press throughout the country, with hardly an

say that you must certainly visit this State at your ear-liest convenience. You are greatly misunderstood and constantly misrepresented, and the most efficient way of hear for themselves. You have many strong friends earnest wish and resolve to aid our enterprise. in this section, and they are not less numerous than a few weeks ago, if we may judge by the numbers who franchisement and elevation of women, to assemble in subscribed for THE LIBERATOR. You may be assured Convention in New York city, on Tuesday and Wednes-Miss Stone. She said she owed much to THE LIBERA- Broadway Tabernacle. TOR for what she was, and this I know to be true in reference to myself. The truth has made me free.

I have not yet learned with what success Miss Stone trouble. May God speed the right ! Yours, for God and humanity,

Mr. Claffin is an esteemed minister of the evangelical faith, and a true friend of the slave.]-ED.

JEHIEL CLAFLIN.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 29. GREAT EXCITEMENT AT NIAGARA FALLS, CON-

SEQUENT ON THE ARREST OF A NEGRO. Great excitement was occasioned at the Cataract House, yesterday, by the arrest, by Deputy Marshal Tyler, of Patrick Sneed, alias Joseph Watson, a colored waiter at that house, who is accused of being the murderer of James E. Jones, of Savannah, on the 6th of July, 1849. The waiters believing him to be arrested as a fugitive slave, rescued him from the officers, and barricaded the door of the dining room. One of the officers drew a revolver, and snapped it at a man, but it missed fire.

case from the officers. Finding the crime to be mur-der, the ferryman agreed to row down to the landing at the bridge, and there deliver the criminal to the offi-cles, will be gratefully received. The Refreshment

The latter then started for the lower landing, but

road—and a regular pitched battle ensued, the negroes being put to flight and pursued by the laborers,—sever-al of the former were knocked down with stones and severely injured. Sneed or Watson was then taken

African Colonization. A call for a 'National Em-gration Convention' is published in *Frederick Doug-*ass's *Paper* for last week, signed by nearly thirty col-red men residing in New York and Pennsylvania. It hus sets forth the character and objects of the Conv

All colored men favorable to emigration out of the United States, and opposed to the American Coloniza-tion scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are re-quested to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, the 24th day of August, 1855, in a National Convention, then and there to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigrating from the United

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Conventhe Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Eu-rope—as our object and determination are to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South Amer ica, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to personal preference, or individual enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before

The Pearl Street House, in New York, was entirely consumed last week. The building was owned by W. Chancey, and was valued at \$40,000. It was insured to the full amount. The loss of Mr. Potter, the landlord, was about \$120,000, not insured. The boarders' loss about \$50,000. A Mr. Brown, of Alabama, lost \$10,000 in notes in his trunk. Six or eight firms or individuals, occupying its basement, are large losers. The whole loss is estimated at \$200,000. An engine man, named Tibballs, was killed by a fall from the roof to the sidewalk.

Mrs. Jane Saunders, colored, died in Chippaquiddick, Edgartown, having attained the re-markable age of one hundred years and three months. Mrs. S. was a native of the island, and had enjoyed good health during her whole life.

Accidents .- Two men, supposed to be Germans, were run over by the cars on the Providence and PICTURES & STORIES Norcester railroad, near Uxbridge, on Monday evening, last week, and dreadfully mangled.

A locomotive on the Western and Atlantic Railroad

exploded on the 18th ult., in Marietta, Geo., instantly killing the conductor and two passengers. The two firemen were badly hurt—one losing an arm, and two others were scalded. The engineer, it is said, had been drinking, and was a very reckless fellow.

The other numbers will follow at intervals of about eight weeks. The second in the series will be THE EDINBURGH DOLL, AND OTHER TALES.

Mr. John Cassell, a celebrated reformer, and proprietor of the London Standard of Freedom, is about to leave England for New York, where he will arrive in season to attend the World's Temperance Convention in September.

Maid, Wife and Widow in one Day. n instance recently occurred in Cincinnati, in which lady was a maid, a wife and a widow, all in one day. a lady was a maid, a wife and a widow, all in one day. Mrs. Connel, wife of a man who was so cruelly murder-ed on Front street, in that city, recently, had married her husband on the morning of the same day on which the fatal affray occurred. At morn a maid, at noon a wife, at evening a widow.

Rumored Slave Revolt .- It was rumored a Richmond, a few days since, that the slaves of Nottaway county, Virginia, contemplated an insurrection and a re of the whites.

The Mortality in New Orleans,-The num-

ber of deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever from the 1st of July to the 22d of August, was within a fraction ' The Commonwealth.'-The publishers of the

Boston Daily Commonwealth give notice of arrange ments to enlarge and otherwise improve that sheet the first of September. Aid for New Orleans .- It is estimated that the total amount of subscription to aid the Howard Association at New Orleans, will foot up about \$140,000. Of this sum New Orleans and vicinity have contributed \$30,000. This is a large sum, but from all appearance

Grace Greenwood will commence the publication of a juvenile paper in Philadelphia, on the lst of October, to be sustained by the productions of her own pen and by the contributions of several of our best female writers as well.

Miss Cooley, a talented and respectable woman, of l'ittsford, Vt., hung herself on account of her unhappy marriage to some man whose name is not mentioned.

latent pro-slavery has been brought into vigorous ac-tivity. While the public press, the circulation of documents, The high moral position which Miss Stone occupies

touching and truthful words.

If she was severe, it was the severity of truth. Although the numbers are comparatively few that can in the Union? More especially when the peculiar circume fully up to her radical stand-point, yet she seemed fully conscious of the truth of that remark, that 'one with God is a majority, any where.'

The friends of the slave feel that Miss Stone's visit to Vermon's respectively.

ance the cause of freedom, civil and religious.

Exception, has been respectful and cordial, and from some quarters we have received earnest support.

convincing the people would be to let them see and raise this general good feeling, into a decided and

that your reputation has not suffered in the hands of day, the 6th and 7th days of September next, at the

[Signed by Lucretia Mott, Angelina G. Weld, Sa-BAH H. GRIMKE, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and others.]

### THE FIFTH

WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR WILL BE HELD IN BRINLEY HALL! Cattle Show Week, September, 1853.

We would earnestly invite all who have each year cooperated with us, to renewed effort in the great cause of humanity, and the hitherto indifferent, to a more faithful investigation of its claims. None can remain passive in this matter. Every day we are called to make our election between apparent self-interest and the slave interest-between love of the world's good neers grew a revolver, and snapped it at a man, but it missed fire.

The door was then forced—the man again seized—and again rescued by the negroes, who hurried him down to the ferry, where he' jumped into a boat, and was rowed half way across the river by the ferryman, who left the boat in the middle of the stream and returned on another boat to the shore, to ascertain the particulars of the cream from the officers. Finding, the crime to be mure to be mure to be forced. all our faithful fellow-laborers, reminding them, that table must depend, as formerly, upon donations, which which we hope will be various and abundant.

were preceded by the negroes, who, to the number of about 200, reached the landing before the officers.

The officers then claimed assistance from a party of some three hundred Irish laborers employed on the rail-W. Wyman, Mary Channing Higginson, Worcester; Sarah R. May, Leicester; Emma W. Wyman, Dedham; Mary E. Hodges, Barre; Frances H. Drake from the boat, placed in a carriage by the officers, and brought safely to Buffalo. Fifteen hundred dollars had been offered for the arrest of Sneed, who will be conveyed to Baltimore as soon as the necessary papers are ter; Louisa F. Hall, Upton; Susan B. Everett, Eliza Howe, Princeton.

\*\*EFF WORCESTER CO. (South Division) ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting of this Society will be held in MILFORD, on Sunday, Sept. 11, commencing at 104 o'clock, A. M., and continuing the afternoon and evening. Ws. LLOYD GARRISON, ANDREW T. Foss, and other speakers, will be present. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

EMILY LOVELAND, Secretary.

LORING MOODY will lecture on the religiou spect of the Anti-Slavery cause in Leominster...... Sunday ...... Sept. 4. Fitchburg...... Tuesday ....... 6.

## COLONIZATION.

There is but ACTS and Opinions touching the Real Origin, Character and Influence of the AMERICAN COL-SON, and others, and Opinions of the Free People of Color of the United States. By G. B. Stebbins, Esq.; with a Preface by Hon. Wm. Jav. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.

And JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. S2 3m

## JUVENILE

## ANTI-SLAVERY LITERATURE.

WE propose to publish, should the enterprise meet with sufficient encouragement, a series of books for Children, to be comprised in twelve books, each independent of the other, on subjects connected with the anti-slavery discussion. Let us instil into the youthful mind correct sentiments on this great question, and we shall soon have a generation of men and women who will do their duty. These works will be elegantly printed and illustrated, and made attractive for children. To be sold at 124 cents each.

We publish this day the first of the series, entitled FROM UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

With ten Engravings.

Beautifully Illustrated. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., BOSTON. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio, And by the principal Booksellers, and at the Anti-Slavery Depositories.

FOURTEENTH THOUSAND NOW READY. A

### TWELVE YEARS A SLAVE! TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

'It is a singular coincidence, that Solomon Northup was carried to a plantation in the Red River country— that same region where the scene of Uncle Tom's cap-tivity was laid—and his account of this plantation, and ode of life there, and some incidents which he describes, form a striking parallel to that history.'—[Mrs. Srows, in her 'Key,' p. 174.

THE NARRATIVE OF SOLOMON NORTHUP, a citizen of New York, kidnapped in Washington City in 1841, and Rescued in 1853, from a Cotton Plantation near the Red River, in Louisiana. LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Portrait of Solomon in his plantation suit. Scene in a Slave Pen at Washington.
Separation of Eliza and her last Child.
Chapin rescues Solomon from Hanging.
The Staking-ont and Flogging of the Girl Patsey. ene in the Cotton Field. Arrival Home, and first Meeting with his Wife and Children.

One handsome 12mo. rolume, 850 pages-Price \$1. Published by

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DR. JOHN V. DEGRASSE, M. D., OFFICE No. 40 POPLAR STREET, ..... BOSTON.

The Man of a Thousand Years.

ISAAC T. HOPPER: A TRUE LIFE. BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

THIS thrilling work is the biography of one of the most remarkable men the world has ever seen. His deeds of philanthropy and mercy, covering a period of nearly fourscore years, endeared him not only to the thousands who were the immediate participants of his beneficence, but to all who knew him.

His was a charity the most expansive. It was not confined to the popular channels of the day, but exerted itself among the most degraded and abandoned, regardless of color or condition. In the cities of Philadelphia and New York, where his active life was mostly speat, thousands upon thousands can hear testimony to

gardies of color or condition. In the cities of Philadelphia and New York, where his active life was mostly spent, thousands upon thousands can hear testimony to his nobleness of soul, and his entire devotion to the interests of suffering humanity.

With truth he may be called the HOWARD OF AMERICA. Mrs. Child, having spent many years in his family, and being perfectly familiar with his history, of all others was the person to write 'A TRUE LIFE' of the noble man, and her task has been performed in her best manner.

'A TRUE LIFE' indeed was the life of ISAAC T. HOPPER, and Mrs. Child has presented it truly. Scarcely a citizen of Philadelphia or New York but was familiar with his form and features, as he was seen from day to day tripping through the great thoroughfares, and threading the narrow lanes and byways, searching out the wayward and the wandering, that he might rescue them from crime and degradation, and administer comfort and solace and heavenly charities to the distressed and suffering. The poor, hunted fugitive slave found in him a friend over ready and never weary.

We intend to suphlish this work early in August Le

We intend to publish this work early in August. It will make an elegant 12mo. of about 500 pages, with a full length portrait and a medallion likeness, on steel, of Mr. Hoppen. Retail price, \$1.25, bound in cloth. At the time of the death of this venerable and excellent man, numerous notices appeared in papers of all parties and sects. We make a few extracts.

From the New York Observer. From the New York Observer.

'The venerable Isaac T. Hopper, whose placid, benevolent face has so long irradiated almost every public meeting for doing good, and whose name, influence and labors have been devoted, with an apostolic simplicity and constancy to humanity, died on Friday last, at an advanced age. He was a Quaker of that early sort illustrated by such philanthropists as Anthony Benezet, Thomas Clarkson, Mrs. Fry, and the like.

'He was a most self-denying, patient, loving friend of the poor and the suffering of every kind; and his life was an unbroken history of beneficence. Thousands of hearts will feel a touch of grief at his death; for few men have so large a wealth in the blessings of the poor, and the grateful remembrance of kindness and benevolence, as he.'

The New York Sunday Times contained the follow-

The New York Sunday Times contained the follow-

Most of our readers will call to mind, in connection 'Most of our readers will call to mind, in connection with the name of Isane T. Hopper, the compact, well-knit figure of a Quaker gentleman, apparently of about sixty years of age, dressed in drab or brown clothes of the plainest cut, and bearing on his handsome, manly face the impress of that benevolence with which his whole heart was filled.

'His whole physique was a splendid sample of nature's handiwork. We see him now with our 'mind's eye'; but with the eye of fiesh, we shall see him no more. Void of intentional offence to God or man, his spirit has joined its happy kindred in a world where there is neither sorrow nor perplexity.'

The New York Tribune:

The New York Tribune : 'Isaac T. Hopper was a man of remarkable endowments, both of head and heart. His clear discrimination, his unconquerable will, his total unconsciousness of fear, his extraordinary tact in circumventing plans he wished to frustrate, would have made him illustrious as the general of an army; and these qualities might have become false, if they had not been balanced by an unusual degree of conscientiousness and hoperclasses. have become raise, it they had not been considered by an unusual degree of conscientiousness and benevolence. He battled courageously, not from ambition, but from an inborn love of truth. He circumvented as adroitly as the most practised politician; but it was always to defeat the plans of those who oppressed God's poor—

never to advance his own self-interest.

Farewell, thou brave and kind old Friend! The prayers of ransomed ones assended to Heaven for thee, and a glorious company have welcomed thee to the

On a plain block of granite at Greenwood Cemetery

ISAAC T. HOPPER,

BORN DECEMBER Sp. 1771, ENDED HIS PILGRIMAGE MAY 7TH, 1852. 'Thou henceforth shalt have a good man's calm, A great man's happiness; thy zeal shall find Repose at length, firm friend of human kind.'

We shall publish 5000 copies of the first edition. Early orders from the trade are solicited. It is a book which will have an immense sale, scarcely inferior to the sale of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, for in thrilling interest it is not behind that world-renowned tale.

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.,

PUBLISHERS, BOSTON. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Boston, July, 1853. The Great American Picture.

JOHN BUNYAN'S IMMORTAL ALLEGORY

Probably no book, save the Bible, has been so extensively read as Bunyan's inimitable allegory,

# THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

It has been translated into nearly all the different languages of Christendom, and been perused with delight and holy fervor by all nations. Art has lent her attractions in nearly all the forms of illustration, from the rough Wood Cut to the exquisite Steel Engraving. But to the middle of the nineteenth century, and to an American elergyman, are we indebted for the only true pictorial conception of this immortal work. The novel and sublime idea of embodying the entire story, and transferring the same to a single picture.

story, and transferring the same to a single picture, showing the wanderings of Christian from the 'City of Destruction' to the 'Celestial City,' presenting at one view to the eye the varied scenes through which he view to the eye the varied scenes through which he passed, originated with Rev. Danker. Windry, of Massachusetts. His truly original and beautiful conception was reduced to a most elegant design by Hankart Billings, and from this design, Joseph Annews, the distinguished historical engraver, has produced, after four years of labor, a picture which will take rank among the most superb and elaborate productions of human genius, taste and skill.

The Pictures is now ready, and will be offered for sale. genius, taste and skill.

The Picture is now ready, and will be offered for sale at the Bookstore of the Publishers, and by Agents duly

authorized by the Publishers. PRICE-INDIA PROOPS, \$10: PRINTS, \$5.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

We have received from many of the most distinguished men in this country, Clergymen, Statesmen, Lawyers, Artists and Editors, the most flattering testimonials in favor of this great work of art.

These letters being too long and elaborate for a newspaper advertisement, we shall publish them in a pamph let circular. We subjoin the names only:—

Rev. E. N. Kirk, Boston.

Rev. D. A. Alla, Joseph. Rev. Dr. Jenks,do. Rev. F. D. Huntington, do. Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., Brooklyn. Rev. R. H. Neale, D. D., Boston. Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., do.
Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., New Haven
Professor B. Silliman, do.
Rev. Dr. Dowling, Philadelphia.

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Hon. Falward Everet, Boston.

Hon. Rufus Choate, Boston.

T. B. Welch, Esq., Artist, Philadelphia.
Samuel L. Gerry, Esq., Artist, Boston.
William J. Whitaker, Esq., Artist, do.
John G. Dwight, Esq.,

With numerous Editors. Our agent in London, to whom we sent the picture, writes thus under date of July 1st:-

writes thus under date of July 1st:—
'The picture is admired. Rev. I. Stoughton's two
sons, one eleven, the other twelve years of age, called
to see it. It would have interested you very much to
have seen them read the picture, from beginning to end,
even the minutest figure and scene, without the key or
any guide at all but their own knowledge of the story.
It speaks volumes for the fidelity of the picture, that
lads of eleven and twelve years could read every scene
correctly, and point out every circumstance thus.'

From the National Era. THE POPE AND SAINT PETER. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

It chanced, that while the pious troops of France Pought in the crusade which Pope Pius preached, What time the holy Bourbons stayed his hands, (The Hur and Aaron meet for such a Moses,) Stretched forth from Naples towards rebellious Rome, To bless the ministry of Oudinot, And sanctify his iron homilies And sharp persuasions of the bayonet, That the good pontiff fell asleep, and dreamed.

He stood by Lake Tiberias, in the sun Of the bright Orient; and beheld the lame, The sick, and blind, kneel at the Master's feet, And rise up whole. And, sweetly over all, Dropping the ladder of their hymn of praise From heaven to earth, in silver rounds of song, He heard the blessed angels sing of peace, Good will to man, and glory to the Lord.

Then one, with feet unshed, and leathern face Hardened and darkened by fierce summer suns And hot winds of the desert, closer drew His fisher's kaick, and girded up his loins, And spake, as one who had authority : Come thou with me.'

Lake-side and eastern sky. And the sweet song of angels, passed away, And, with a dream's alacrity of change. The priest, and the swart fisher by his side. Beheid th' eternal city lift its domes And solemn fance and monumental pomp Above the waste campagna. On the hills, The blaze of burning villas rose and fell, And momently the mortar's iron throat Roared from the trenches ; and, within the walls, Sharp crash of shells, loud groans of human pain, Shout, drum-beat, and the clanging larum bell, And tramp of hosts, sent up a mingled sound, Half wail and half defiance. As they passed The gate of San Pancrazio, human bloc Flowed ancle high about them, and dead men Choked the long street with gashed and gory piles-A ghastly barricade of mangled flesh-From which, at times, quivered a living hand, And white lips moved and mouned. A father tore His gray hairs, by the body of his son, In phrensy; and his fair young daughter went On his old bosom. Suddenly, a flash Clove the thick sulphurous air, and man and maid Sank, crushed and mangled by the shattering shell. Then spake the Gallilean : 'Thou hast seen

The blessed Master, and his works of love; Look now on thine ! Hear'st now the angels sing Above this open hell? Thou God's high-priest! Thou the Vicegerent of the Prince of Peace ! Thou the successor of his chosen ones! I. Peter, fisherman of Gallilee, In the dear Master's name, and for the love Of his true Church, proclaim thee anti-Christ, Alien and separate from His holy faith. Wide as the difference between death and life, The hate of man and the great love of God !

Thereat the Pontiff woke. Trembling, and muttering o'er his fearful dream. What means he? cried the Bourbon. Nothing mo Than that your majesty hath all too well Catered for your poor guests, and that, in sooth, The Holy Father's supper troubleth him,' Said Cardinal Antonelli, with a smile.

### CLEAR THE TRACK, THE BELL IS RING-ING!

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY. With lungs of fire and ribs of steel,-With sighing valve and groaning wheel,-With startling scream and giant stroke,— In showers of sparks and clouds of smoke,— The iron steed the train is bringing; So look out while the bell is ringing

When night rules in her tent of black, And sheets of flame illume the track, Like an express from Erebus, The thunder-car comes after us .-Around us blazing einders flinging; So look out while the bell is ringing

The bell is ringing-clear the track ! Who speed their feet, ne'er run in vain, While fools and fogies miss the train ! They stumble where the switch is swinging,-So look out while the bell is ringing !

Through night, and cloud, and smoke, and storm O'er sceptres, crowns, and tyrants' thrones, As though they were the paving-stones! 'Tis Freedom's song the mass are singing,-So look out while the bell is ringing !

The slave will rive his yoke and chain,-The drunkard will not drink again,-The soldier throws his sword away,-The cars are coming-hip, hurra! Glad news the harnessed lightning's bringing-So look out while the bell is ringing !

### PAME. BY SCHILLER.

What shall I do lest life in silence pass? And if it do, And never prompt the bray of noisy brass, What need'st thou rue? Remember, ave the ocean deeps are mute, The shallows roar;

Worth is the Ocean-Fame is but the bruit Along the shore.

What shall I do to be forever known ?

Thy duty ever. This did full many who yet slept unknown-Oh! never, never! Think'st thou, perchance, that they remain unknown Whom thou know'st not? By angel trumps in heaven their praise is blown, Divine their lot.

What shall I do to gain eternal life? Discharge aright The simple dues with which each day is rife ! Yea, with thy might.

Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise, Will life be fled, While he, who ever acts as conscience cries, Shall live, though dead.

## AN EXTRACT.

The lark is singing in the blinding sky, Hedges are white with May. The bridegroom sea Is toying with the shore, his wedded bride, And, in the fulness of his marriage joy, He decorates her tawny brow with shells, Retires a space, to see how fair she looks, ud, runs up to kiss her. All is fair-All glad, from grass to sun! Yet more I love Than this the shrinking day, that sometimes ed In Winter's front, so fair 'mong its dark peers, It seems a straggler from the files of June, Which in its wanderings had lost its wits, And half its beauty; and, when it returned, Finding its old companions gone away, It joined November's troop, then marching past And so the frail thing comes, and grosts the world With a thin crazy smile, then bursts in tears, And all the while it holds within its hand A few half-withered flowers. I love and pity it,

ALEXANDER SMITH.

## SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

From the Spiritual Telegraph.

JUDGE EDMONDS ON SPIRITUALISM.

To the Perlic:

On my recent return from an excursion into the country, I found that during my absence a decision lately pronounced by me had been seized upon as an occasion for an attack, in several quarters, on my religious belief. I was fully aware that that judgment, running counter as it would to popular sentiment, would subject my action to severe criticism, but I confess I did not anticipate that thence would flow an assault on my religious opinions.—
Were I a private citizen, I should content myself with merely claiming the right which belongs to every one in this country, of entertaining such faith on this—the most important of all topies—as my conscience might dictate. And as it is, I might perhaps rest satisfied with challenging those who assail me to point out a single article in my creed that aims at aught else than exalted private worth and public virtue. But as the position which I occupy renders the soundness as well as the integrity of my judgment a matter of public interest, I am bound to acknowledge the rights of others to question my faith, and my own obligation to defend it.

I acknowledge a still further obligation. And inasmuch as I accepted my present position under the implied understanding, at least, that I believed

I acknowledge a still further obligation. And I acknowledge a still further obligation under the implied understanding, at least, that I believed in the Christian religion, and would administer our in the Christian religion, and would administer our attention, and that was 'physical manifestations,' as they are termed. Thus, I have known a pine titled been revealed to us, on which all our law, as it had been revealed to us, on which all our institutions were based, so I am bound to certify to those who have entrusted me with the Divine attribute of administering justice among men, that my reverence for that revelation has not been shak-

my reverence for that revelation has not been shaken, nor my obedience to that moral law impaired. I have not, however, waited for these assaults, to be impressed with these obligations, but have already so far felt them, that I have prepared to publish a volume on the subject, which, but for my other avocations, would ere this have been in the printer's bands. To that I must refer for much in elucidation and proof of my belief, which the limits of this communication will not allow me to dwell upon, and content myself on this occasion with such general statements as may tend to give a correct idea of what it is that I believe or have done. Even this would not have been necessary, if those who assail me had but done me the justice themselves to have published anything I have said or written on the subject. But hitherto I have been written on the subject. But hitherto I have been able to reach the public only through publications of very limited circulation; and the wildest and most erroneous notions have therefore been imbibed as to my belief, and the mischief has been increased by the recklessness with which erroneous statements have been fabricated by those who could not know them to be true, but who could easily ascertise them to be frue. tain them to be false.

Thus one writer, with a want of feeling, not

Thus one writer, with a want of feeling, not perhaps surprising, speaks of my consulting my dead wife in making up my decisions. Another says, that it is 'rumored' that I have consulted Spirit Manifestations in regard to my decisions.—Another, that my belief is 'at irreconcilable variance with all divine revelation, and is fit for no other system than devil-worship; and still another, that 'it constitutes an abandonment of all self-control and accurately and so the surpresses of reason. trol, and a surrender of the supremacy of reason, as informed and enlightened by the senses, to the

as informed and enigeteed by the senses, to the most nonsensical jugglery.'

All these statements are as wide as they can be of truth, and I might with some justice complain at being subjected to such grievous imputations, morely because I made a decision which was unacceptable to a portion of the community. But it is not for the purpose of complaining that I sit down to write I am aware that it is not so much down to write. I am aware that it is not so much me, as it is the faith which Eprofess which is the object of attack. It is 'the mighty theme, and not the inconsiderable advocate,' which offends. I am also aware why it is that so much error exists the public mind on that subject, and my whole purpose is, so far as I am concerned, to correct that error; to state truly, as far as I can in this con-nection, what it is that I do believe, and generally the grounds on which my belief is founded, that all who take interest enough in the matter to read what I may say, may have the means of judging for themselves as to what I really do believe, rather than what others erroneously impute to me as

I am sincerely grateful to my assailants for not imputing to me any unworthy or selfish motives, for conceding that, as a private citizen, I 'stand exempt from public criticism,' and that I am 'not a fool,' and for confining themselves to the mere imputation that I am laboring under a delusion. It is, therefore, to that point I shall confine myself

in what I have now to say.

It was in January, 1851, that my attention was first called to the subject of 'Spiritual Intercourse.'

I was at the time withdrawn from general society; I was laboring under great depression of spirits. I was occupying all my leisure in reading on the d in the course of my life read and heard from the pulpit so many contradictory and conflicting the pulpit so many contradictory and conflicting planetary system, and have united in the cry of doctrines on the subject, that I hardly knew what to believe. I could not, if I would, believe what I telegraph, and insanity at Gray's iron road. did not understand, and was anxiously seeking to know, if, after death, we should again meet with those whom we had loved here, and under what satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiry was attisfied my next i know, if, after death, we should again meet with those whom we had loved here, and under what circumstances. I was invited by a friend to witness the 'Rochester Knockings.' I complied, more to oblige her and to while away a tedious hour. I thought a good deal on what I witnessed, and I determined to investigate the matter and find out what it was. If it was a deception, or delusion, I thought that I could detect it. For about four months, I devoted at least two evenings in a week, and so were to witnessing the phenomenon.

Having thus, by a long series of patient inquiries, satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, which was a satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, whence comes the intelligence was a remarkable feature of the phenomenon.

Thus I have frequently known mental questions answered, that is, questions merely framed in the mind of the intelligence was a remarkable feature of the phenomenon.

Thus I have frequently known mental questions answered, that is, questions are satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiries, whence ones the intelligence was a remarkable f I thought that I could detect it. For about four months, I devoted at least two evenings in a week, and sometimes more, to witnessing the phenomenon in all its phases. I kept careful records of all I witnessed, and from time to time compared them with each other, to detect inconsistencies and contradictions. I read all I could lay my hands on on the subject, and especially all the professed exposures of the humbug. I went from place to place, seeing different mediums, meeting with different parties of persons, often with persons whom I had never seen before, and sometimes where I was myself entirely unknown—sometimes in the dark, and sometimes in the light—often with inveterate unbelievers, and more frequently with zealous believers. In fine, I availed myself of every opportunity that was affordal thoroughly to sift the matter to the bottom. I was all this time an unbeliever, and tried the patience of believers sorely by my skepticism, my captiousness, and my obdurate refusal to yield my belief. I saw around me some who yielded a ready faith on one or two sittings only; others again, under the same circumstances and continued and in the professe of questions to be propounded, and I have been surprised to find my questions answered, and in the precise order in which I wrote them, without my even taking my memorandum out of my pocket, and when I knew not a person present even without my even taking my memorandum out of my pocket, and when I knew not a person present even without my even taking my memorandum out of my pocket, and when I knew not a person present even without my even taking my memorandum out of my pocket, and when I knew not a person present even when I knew hot I have never utterred to mortal man or woman, have been freely spoken to, as if I had uttered them. Purposes which I have privily entertained have been myself entirely spoken to, as if I had uttered them. Purposes which I have privily entertained have been freely spoken to, as if I had uttered them. Purposes which I have never utterred to m

the railroad between Cleveland and Toledo. So munication, for my records of it, for those four months alone, fill at least one hundred and thirty closely-written pages. I will, however, mention a few things, which will give a general idea of that which characterized interviews, now numbering several hundred. Most of them have occurred in the presence of others besides myself. I have preserved their names in my records, but do not give them to the world, because I do not desire to subject them to the obloquy which seems, most strangely, to be visited upon all who look into the matter with any other feeling than a resolute and obstinate incredulity, whatever the evidence. But these considerations grow out of this fact: lst, that I have been deluded, and have not seen and heard what I think I have, my delusion has been shared by many as shrewd, as intelligent, as honest, and as enlightened people as are to be found anywhere among us.

My attention was first drawn to the intercourse by the rappings, then the most common, but now the most inconsiderable mode of communing. Of course, I was on the look-out for deception, and at first relied upon my senses and the conclusions which my reason might draw from their evidence.

\*Daily Chronicle, of New Lendon.

But I was at a loss to tell how the mediums could

in the centre of a circle of six or eight persons, turned upside down and laid upon its top at our feet, then lifted up over our heads, and put leaning turned upside down and laid upon its top at our feet, then lifted up over our heads, and put leaning against the back of the sofa on which we sat. I have known that same table to be lifted up on two legs, its top at an angle with the floor of forty-five degrees, when it neither fell over of itself, nor could any person present put it back on its four legs. I have seen a mahogany table, having only a centre leg, and with a lamp burning upon it, lifted from the floor at least a foot, in spite of the efforts of those present, and shaken backward and efforts of those present, and shaken backward and forward as one would shake a goblet in his hand, and the lamp retain its place, though its glass pendents rang again. I have seen the same table tip-ped up with the lamp upon it, so far that the lamp must have fallen off unless retained there by some-thing else than its own gravity, yet it fell not, moved not. I have known a dinner-bell taken from a high shelf in a closet, rung over the heads of four or five persons in that closet, then rung around the room over the heads of twelve or fifteen persons in the back parlor, and then borne through the folding doors, to the farther end of the front parlor, and there dropped on the floor. I have frequently known persons pulled about with a force which it was impersons pulled about with a force which it was im-possible for them to resist, and once, when all my own strength was added in vain to that of the or thus affected. I have known a mahogany cha thus affected. I have known a mahogany chair thrown on its side and moved swiftly back and forth on the floor, no one touching it, through a room where there were at least a dozen people sitting, yet no one was touched, and it was repeatedly stopped within a few inches of me, when it was

coming with a violence which, if not arrested, must have broken my legs.

This is not a tithe—nay! nor a hundredth part of what I have witnessed of the same character, but it is enough to show the general nature of what was

At the same time, I have heard from others, whose testimony would be credited in any human transaction, and which I could not permit myself transactions, for I have been by no means as much favored in this respect as some.

While these things were going on, there appeared in the newspapers various explanations and 'exposures of the humbug,' as they were termed. I read them with care, in the expectation of being assisted in my researches, and I could not but smile at the rashness and futility of the explanations. at the rashness and futility of the explanations.—
For instance, while certain learned professors in
Buffalo were congratulating themselves on having
detected it in the toe and knee joints, the manifestations in this city changed to ringing a bell
placed under the table. They were like the solution
lately given by a learned professor in England, who
attributes the tipping of tables to a force in the
lands, which are laid upon it, overlocking the hands which are laid upon it, overlooking the material fact that tables quite as frequently move

when there is no hand upon them.

What I have thus mentioned has happened in the presence of others as well as myself. I have not alluded to any of the things which have occurred to me when I have been alone, for as that would depend upon my testimony only, I have preferred not to subject my veracity to the rash and reckless contradictions of those who venture to denounce as an atrocious imposture' that of which they are profoundly ignorant, and which has been examined and is believed in by thousands and tens of thou sands of their fellow-citizens, who are, to say the least, every whit as honest and as intelligent as they are. Nor am I very anxious to submit my faith to the ent of those who would have I secuted Galileo nigh unto death for discovering our

me some who yielded a ready faith on one or two sittings only; others again, under the same circumstances, avowing a determined unbelief; and some who refused to witness it at all, and yet were confirmed unbelievers. I could not imitate either of these parties, and refused to yield unless upon most irrefragable testimony. At length the evidence came, and in such force that no sane man could withhold his faith.

Thus far, the question I was investigating was, whether what I saw was produced by mere mortal means, or by some invisible, unknown agency; in other words, whether it was a deception, an imposition, or what it professed to be, the product of some unknown, unseen cause. To detail what I witnessed would far exceed the limits of this communication, for my records of it, for those found to be a medium in this city while I was travelling on the railroad between Cleveland and Toledo. So munication, for my records of it, for those found to a medium in this city while I was travelling on the railroad between Cleveland and Toledo. So thoughts have been uttered on subjects not then in my mind, and utterly at variance with my own no-

are now in these United States hundreds of thousands of sentient beings who have investigated and believe they are—then came this important question, Cui bono? To what end is it all? For what

at the bar, in the legislature, and on the bench.

I found there were very many ways in which
this unseen intelligence communed with us, besides
the rappings and table-tippings, and that through the rappings and table-tippings, and that through those other modes, there came very many communications distinguished for their eloquence, their high order of intellect, and their pure and lofty moral tone; at the same time, I discovered many inconsistencies and contradictions that were calculated to mislead. I saw many puerile and some very absurd statements, and many that were admirably calculated to make man better and happier, and I set to work to see if I could not, out of this chaos, gather something that might be valuable. I was satisfied that something more was intended than the gratification of an idle curiosity; something more than pandering to a diseased appetite for the marvellous; something more than upsetting material objects to the

thing more than upsetting material objects to the admiration of the wonder-loving; something more than telling the age of the living or the dead,

For that something I have industriously search-Medals, " " ed. I thought that was wiser than to condemn without investigation, and denounce without knowledge. What I have discovered in that regard, I have intended to give to the world, that all may judge for themselves whether there is any thing in it worthy the attention of intelligent beings. It would have been done ere this, if my leisure would have allowed me time to prepare my manuscript for the press. Now, I expect that my book will be published by the first of September, and to that I refer, as I have already said, for particulars.

In the mean time, it is due to myself and to other

was never yet, I venture to say, a religious creed promulgated among men, which so entirely eschewed blind faith, and so fully and always demanded the exercise of the judgment and the supremacy of the reason.

Hence it is that we are taught that none of these

extraordinary things which are witnessed by so many are miraculous, or flow from any suspension of Nature's laws, but are, on the other hand, in conformity with, and in execution of, those laws; conformity with, and in execution of, those laws; that, like the steam-engine and the magnetic telegraph, they are marvellous only to those who do not understand them, or are not familiar with them; that those laws, and the means by which they produce such results, are as capable of being found out by human research; that the knowledge is not confined to a few, but is open to all, rich or poor, high or low wise or increast, when ill wise. poor, high or low, wise or ignorant, who will wisely and patiently search for it, and that when it is

selfishness, and devoted to their absolute advancement in all knowledge and goodness, both in this world and in the world to come.

This is a part of the something which I have found in my researches. But there is more yet. There is that which comforts the mourner, and binds up the broken-hearted; that which smoothes the passage to the grave and robs death of its terrors; that which enlightens the atheist and cannot but reform the vicious; that which cheers and encourages the virtuous, amid all the trials and vicissitudes of life, and that which demonstrates to but reform the vicious; that which cheers and encourages the virtuous, amid all the trials and vicissitudes of life, and that which demonstrates to man his duty and his destiny, leaving it no longer vague and uncertain. What that is, I cannot, in the limits of this letter, explain, but in due time it will be forthcoming, and each one can indee for it will be forthcoming, and each one can judge for himself.

But now, may I not ask if I overrate the importance of the subject of my inquiries? Scarcely more than four years have elapsed since the Rochester Knockings' were first known among us. Then mediums could be counted by units, but now by thousands—then believers could be numbered by hundreds, now by tens of thousands. It is be-lieved by the best informed, that the whole number in the United States must be several hundred thousands, and that in this city and vicinity there must be from twenty-five to thirty thousand There are ten or twelve newspapers and periodicals devoted to the cause, and the Spiritual Library embraces more than one hundred different publications, some of which have already attained a culation of more than ten thousand copies. sides the undistinguished multitude, there are many men of high standing and talent ranked among them, doctors, lawyers, and clergymen in among them, doctors, lawyers, shop, the learned great numbers, a Protestant Bishop, the learned and reverend President of a college, Judges of our higher courts, members of Congress, foreign ambas-sadors, and ex-members of the National Senate.

That which has thus spread with such marvel-lous celerity, in spite of the ridicule which has deterred so many from an open avowal, and which has attracted the attention or so many of the best minds among us, can not be unworthy of my investigation, or that of persons far wiser and more reliable than I am.

It is now more than a year that my peculiar faith has been the subject of public comment. During it all, I have been silent as to those attacks, content steadily to pursue my investigations, until I could arrive at satisfactory results. Perhaps I have been silent too long, for, in the mean time, very arrongous notions, as to that faith, have haps I have been silent too long, for, in the mean time, very erroneous notions, as to that faith, have been allowed to spring up. But I was unwilling to speak until I was as sure as I could be that I was right, lest I might utter some crudity which, by-and-by, I might regret—or commit some error which I might find it difficult to cor-rect, or, in fine unbased in way in

edge.

I went into the investigation, originally, thinking it a deception, and intending to make public my exposure of it. Having, from my researches, come to a different conclusion, I feel that the obligation to make known the result is just as strong the world.

I went into the investigation, originally, thinking it a deception, and intending to make public my exposure of it. Having, from my researches, come to a different conclusion, I feel that the obligation to make known the result is just as strong the world.

I went into the investigation, originally, thinking it a deception, and intending to make public my exposure of it. Having, from my researches, come to a different conclusion, I feel that the obligation to make known the result is just as strong. The savannah, Mo. Section 10 or 10 come to a different conclusion, I feel that the obligation to make known the result is just as strong. Therefore it is, mainly, that I give the result to the world. I say mainly, because there is another consideration which influences me, and that is a desire to extend to others a knowledge which I am conscious cannot but make them happier and better.

25 The Savannah, Mo., Sentinel says—At the sheriff's sale on Monday and Tuesday last, by order of the Probate Court, for petitioners, certain structure of the Probate Court, for petitioners, certain structure

desire to extend to others a knowledge which I am conscious cannot but make them happier and better.

If those who doubt this could but spend a few days with me in my library, and witness the calls I have from strangers from all parts of the country; if they could but look over my portfolio, and read the letters which pour in upon me from all sections, and from persons whom I have never seen and never may see, they would be able, from the evidence thus furnished of the good that has been done, to form some idea of what may yet be accomplished; and they would not wonder that I find a compensation for the obloquy that is so freely beaped upon me by the ignorant, in the grateful outpourings of hearts which have, by my means, been relieved. One of them says, (and it is a fair specimen of the whole,) 'You have acted the part of the good Samaritan, and poured oil into the wound of one like to die, and you will have rendered a death-bed, sooner or later, calm and hopeful, which might have been disturbed by doubts.'

This, then, is the offence for which I have been my days with me in my library, and witness the calls I at Canterbury, Conn., on the 14th ult. Miss Gilmour was standing under a telegraph wire, (there being no at Canterbury, Conn., on the 14th ult. Miss Gilmour was standing under a telegraph wire, (there being no at Canterbury, Conn., on the 14th ult. Miss Gilmour was standing under a telegraph wire, (there being no ethild, 5 years old, \$345.'

A singular death by lightning occurred at Canterbury, Conn., on the 14th ult. Miss Gilmour was standing under a telegraph wire a struck her dead. The electric did lad followed the wire for a mile, and shattered all the posts before it struck Miss G.

Two ladies were struck by lightning, and one of them instantly killed, while passing under a telegraph wire in Cornwail, Orange Co., N. Y., on Sunday were in Cornwail, Orange Co., N. Y., on Sunday were in Cornwail, Orange Co., N. Y., on Sunday were in Cornwail, Orange Co., N. Y., on Sunday were in Cornwail, Orange Co., N

mere mortal agency; for there was no other bypothesis which I could devise or hear of that could at all explain that, whose reality is established by the testimony of tens of thousands, and can easily be ascertained by any one who will take the trouble to inquire.

If these two points were established—and there are now in these United States hundreds of thousands, in the law of the land and my own reason, in the laggments which I officially pronounce, and have had invoked against me 'the fires of Smithfield and the hangings of Salem.' From such a condemnation it is that I appeal to the calm, unbiased in degree of the context when it is that I appeal to the calm, unbiased in degree of the context when it is that I appeal to the calm, unbiased in the context when it is that I appeal to the calm, unbiased in the context when it is that I appeal to the calm, unbiased in the context when it is that I appeal to the calm, unbiased in the context when it is that I appeal to the calm, unbiased in the calm in the context when it is the context when it is the calm in t

tion, Cui bono? To what end is it all? For what purposo? With what object?

To that inquiry I have directed my earnest attention, devoting to the task, for over two years, all the leisure I could command, and increasing that leisure as far as I could by withdrawing myself from all my former recreations. I have gone from circle to circle, from medium to medium, seeking knowledge on the subject wherever I could obtain it, either from books or from observation, and bringing to bear upon it whatever of intelligence I have been gifted with by nature, sharpened and improved by over thirty years' practice at the bar, in the legislature, and on the bench.

I found there were very many ways in which is momentous subject. The second professes to be the Diary of a Rev. Tobacco Worm, 'known and bering the property of the prompt on this momentous subject. The second professes to be the Diary of a Rev. Tobacco Worm, 'known and described' as Reverence Solomon Spiritle! It and described' as REVEREND SOLOMON SPITTLE! It would seem, on first view, to be a mere caricature—would to Heaven it were—but no;—it does but too truly hold the mirror up to a habit, degrading and disgusting in any one, but intensely so in a Reverend Spittoon, be he a Solomon or not! A keen satire! which Lawyers and Wits read a dozen times; over which they laugh and cringe, and drop the darling idol. We have received also, along with the above works, a beautiful Medal, bearing on one side the figure of a noble lad trampling the tobacco plant indignantly under his feet, (instead of rolling it as a sweet morsel in his jaws!) On the reverse is this undoubted truth, 'Tobacco tends to Idleness, Poverty, Strong Drink, Vice, Ill-Health, Insanity and Death.'

All these works may be had, wholesale and retail,

All these works may be had, wholesale and retail, at Nos. 5, 9, 25, 56, and 58 Cornhill, Boston, or of Uncle Toby himself, Fitchburg, and at the follow-

Stories, per hundred,

Again, while we say God-speed to his cause, we say to the bi-pedated bugs, that destroy the weed, look out for Uncle Toby 'about these days'!—Christian Thinker.

An Astonishing Youth .- At the United State have allowed me time to prepare my manuscript for the press. Now, I expect that my book will be published by the first of September, and to that I refer. as I have already said, for particulars.

In the mean time, it is due to myself and to others to say, that our faith, as growing out of these researches, is not 'at irreconcilable variance with revelation.' How little do they, who make such charges, know of this matter! Misled by the crudities which alone are seen in the newspapers of the day, because the graver matters cannot find admission there, the idea is, I am aware, entertained by some that this new philosophy is at variance with the revelation through Christ, the Redeemer. This is indeed a sad mistake, and one that believers would be too happy to correct, if only the opportunity could be afforded them.

So, too, is it a grievous error to suppose that it 'constitutes an abandonment of all self-controland a surrender of the supremacy of reason, as informed and enlightened by the senses.' There was never yet, I venture to say, a religious creed

Photographs on Wood .- Photographic draw Photographs on Wood.—Photographic drawings on wood have lately been successfully produced in Manchester, England. Beautiful pictures of buildings, and perfect portraits of individuals, have been drawn by sun-light on smooth blocks of boxwood, such as are ordinarily used by wood engravers. This discovery will be of invaluable service to the latter art, as it will save the expense of employing draughtsmen to mark the blocks previous to engraving. Draughts of complicated machinery in perspective, and other difficult sketches, which required much time, expense and skill in the preparation of blocks for engraving, can now be produced by the light of the sun. Hereditary Suicide .- Mr. Wolfolk, late sher

iff of Tioga county, committed suicide a few days since, by hanging. But a few days before this, his father hung himself; but three years ago, his grandfather ended his life in the same way. It is a strange illustration of 'hereditary taint,' or of that and the power of association combined. They were all wealthy men, ly and patiently search for it, and that when he is attained, it cannot but work in the heart 'a closer walk with God,' and an intercourse with our fellow-men of a more elevated character, void of selfishness, and devoted to their absolute advances and heart the selfishness, and devoted to their absolute advances.

A little girl, ten years of age, daughte of Mr. Solomon Sparks, living at the mouth of Old River, Orage county, Texas, was caught by an alliga-tor, as she was wading out to gather the nuts of the tor, as she was wading out to gather the nuts of the pond lily, and most horribly mutilated. Both her arms and both her legs were bitten off by pieces, and swal-lowed by the alligator, until her body was left limbless.

The following recipe is given for the fever and ague:—Take a raw egg, break it in a tumbler, cover it with vinegar, and drink all together an hour or two before the time for the chill, and you will never be annoyed with the pestilence which is so fatal to the human family.

private advices from New Orleans which reveal the as-tounding and alarming fact, that the clothes and soiled lined, sick chamber rags, &c., of persons dying of the yellow fever and black vomit, are shipped to that city

A very important decision has been ren dered by the Supreme Court of California, to the effecthat the mines of silver and gold within the borders of the State are her property, and do not belong to the general government. Judges Heydenreldt united in

A Good Suggestion.—The Governor of Missouri, in his late Message, suggests that no man shall be allowed to endorse another man's note without the consent of the endorser's wife, or rather, that no endorsement without such consent shall be valid.

The Rajah of Kolawur, in Western India, has ordered a splendid copy of Webster's Dicticary, Unabridged, in extra binding, of the Messrs. Mriam of this city, the publishers.—Springfield Rep.

At Elizabethtown, Ky., a son of Mr Ryan, aged fifteen years, was shockingly mangled on the 30th ult. by four bloodhounds which were kept for hunting fugitive slaves. The boy's left arm was nearly gnawed to pieces, and the flesh was torn from his right leg in several places so as to expose the bone.

A committee of fifteen has been ap pointed by the colored people of Cincinnati to solicit subcriptions for the purchase of the fagitive 'Wash,' who was remanded to slavery under the provisions of the Fugitive Act. Quite a large amount had been raised at the last advices, and it was supposed that \$1200, the amount required by the master, would be obtained.

The New Method of Cure, BY NUTRITION, without drugs, originally discovery

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How often are the public congratulated upen the alleged invention of some new 'panacea,' (compound of vile drugs.) which the sick are invited to swallow, in order to be well! But, here is a discovery which supercises the whole paraphernalia of drugs and drugsing all forms of acute, chronic, or nervous discusses which 'pills,' 'syrups,' or 'powders'; and is available in all forms of acute, chronic, or nervous discusses which were! Office 28 Eliot street, Boston. Hours from 8.

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